

Just in time

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1975

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

VOL. 67, NO. 48

INTERNATIONAL EDITION 6p IN BRITISH ISLES
15c ELSEWHERE

Inside today

Bid for Portugal base reported

Mediterranean toehold called Soviet motive

By Geoffrey Godsell
Overseas news editor of
The Christian Science Monitor

If the Russians are successful in their reported angling for port facilities in Portugal, a new threatening element would be introduced into the Western security system at the western entrance to the Mediterranean and the North Atlantic.

A Soviet naval toehold on the coast of Portugal — presumably under the guise of facilities for the Soviet fishing fleet — could:

- Put a menacing thumb on the narrow bottleneck of the Strait of Gibraltar through which the U.S. Sixth Fleet moves into and out of the Mediterranean — and thus to and from the Middle East.

- Provide the Russians with a listening post close to: (1) NATO's regional naval command at Oeiras just outside Lisbon; (2) the U.S. nuclear submarine base at Rota in Spain; and (3) the U.S. air base at Torrejon just outside Madrid.

- Render virtually certain denial to the U.S. if it continued use of its air base in the Portuguese-owned Azores — which played a key role in the supplying of Israel during the October war of 1973.

- Pressurize Russian insistence that Portugal close down the big U.S.-sponsored Radio Liberty transmitter beaming from Portugal broadcasts to Eastern Europe.

- Raise the whole question of Portugal's remaining in NATO.

• Increase the value to the U.S. of its being able to continue to use the bases available to the American Navy and Air Force in Spain. Negotiation of renewal of the base agreement, due to expire in the fall, is already underway. The Franco regime now has leverage to drive a harder bargain — but it should be recalled that Spain denied the U.S. use of the bases for ferrying supplies to Israel in 1973.

Double duty?

The Portuguese Government officially denied Saturday that Moscow had "asked Portugal to concede facilities for its fishing ships in Portuguese ports." Reports that such a request had been made started coming out of Lisbon Friday. They persisted after the official denial — said to be literally correct because the Russian approach to Portugal had not been a formal request but a sounding. One place specifically mentioned as possibly attractive to the Russians was Figueira da Foz, on the coast about 150 miles north of Lisbon.

Few people believe that Soviet vessels using any Portuguese facility would be strictly and exclusively trawlers and their mother ship. Many Soviet fishing fleets away from home waters serve as a cover for an intelligence-gathering ship fitted with the most modern and sophisticated monitoring gear.

The Soviet approach to the Portuguese — if it was indeed made —

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Congress, Burns collide on credit

Democrats demand increased cash flow

By Richard L. Strook
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

Leading congressional Democrats charge that the Federal Reserve System under Dr. Arthur Burns has kept credit dangerously tight in the face of mounting recession, and a rough-tough showdown comes this week.

Some see the independence of "the Fed" involved.

Dr. Burns, in reply, says "You can expect, at least as long as I'm here, that the Fed will not release a new wave of inflation on the country."

Promising moderate credit expansion, he adds, "This country is awash with liquidity! What is lacking is confidence."

He says he "will not open the spigot" of unrestrained easy money.

The congressmen, who include Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D) of Minnesota, chairman of the Joint Economic Committee; William Proxmire (D) of Wisconsin, chairman of the Banking Committee; Edward M. Kennedy (D) of Massachusetts, new member of the Joint Economic Committee; Rep. Henry S. Reuss (D) of Wisconsin, new chairman of the House Banking and Currency Com-

mittee; and others are supported by economic testimony of last week.

Paul W. McCracken, adviser to President Ford who put together the White House economic "summit conference" last fall, charges that the central bank's credit policy "was entirely too restrictive in the second half (1974), and really it helped set the stage for the current recession."

Other economists' comments:

Harvard Prof. Hendrik S. Houthakker

Not enough" argued

The issue is hot now, because many economists think Mr. Ford's stimulus is too small, particularly when allied with higher oil prices in his energy program, likely to raise the cost of living 2 to 4 percent, many declare.

"The administration's fiscal program does not contribute adequately to that moderate path of recovery,"

declares Herbert Stein, conservative former Nixon CEA chairman, now teaching at the University of Virginia.

Gray-haired, hawk-nosed, formidable Dr. Burns himself testifies

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FOCUS

Vanishing plant life

By Frederic Hunter

If there has been considerable discussion in recent years about endangered animals, few people realize that whole species of plants are threatened with extinction, too.

"The situation is critical," declares Dr. Howard S. Irwin, president of the New York Botanical Garden. "The health of our ecosystem depends upon the interaction of the species that have evolved. When we lose species, we impede these interactions."

Initial efforts to devise a national program to save threatened plants have already begun. Under the Endangered Species Act of 1973, botanists at the Smithsonian Institution have prepared a 200-page report now awaiting congressional action.

According to the report, which deals only with "higher" or vascular plants, such as flowering varieties, ferns, pines, and their relatives, 5 percent of America's native flora (1,000 out of a total 20,000 species) is threatened or endangered. Some 100 species such as *Betula* *über* are listed as extinct.

This situation causes botanists great concern. Quite aside from their beauty, variety, or biological adaptations, "the usefulness of plants is considerable," states Dale W. Jenkins, "In 1914," says the former National Parks ranger who is now a National Arboretum researcher, "when W. W. Ashe collected the first specimens, *Betula* *über* may have been a relic of a larger population which was declining then.

"I don't know that it's extinct now," he adds, "but it very well may be. If it is, then something that was part of our living environment has been lost forever."

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Lee Angeles

A mayoral proposal here calling for a "moratorium" on pet breeding is evoking both purrs and howls from Los Angeles citizens.

Civic groups, such as Zero Pet Population Growth (ZPPG) — a coalition of community-based organizations — says the action will ultimately rid the city of thousands of unwanted and stray dogs and cats.

Last year, Los Angeles' Department of Animal Regulation destroyed some 88,000 — more than 75 percent — of the 120,000 animals it handled. It is now costing the city \$2.2 million annually for public and private animal control. (A national figure is estimated in excess of \$200 million a year.)

Opposition heard

However, the plan advanced to curb pet breeding by Mayor Thomas Bradley is being met with opposition by some breeders, producers of animal food, and local citizens.

Some say to "neuter" animals is cruel. Others point out such a law cannot be enforced. (Mr. Bradley is asking for voluntary compliance now. But he says that if this is not

Lee Angeles

The American pet: too many strays?

forthcoming, he will sponsor legislation.)

So far, such proposals have not mustered enough support from state and local officials to gain passage. For example, last year when Democratic Assemblyman Howard L.erman of Sherman Oaks introduced a bill to license dog and cat breeders, he was staunchly opposed by kennel interests, among others. The bill never came out of committee.

Public pressure

Similar legislation is expected later this year. But again efforts by pet groups to derail it are expected to be just as strong.

On the local level, advocates of

stabilizing the pet population say they would support ordinances for stiffer fines for leash-law violators and more expensive license fees for unaltered dogs. However, one inside source says that public pressure may well undermine any real action by the City Council and others along these lines.

That information has been verified by the National League of Families of Prisoners of War and Missing in Action in Southeast Asia, a group meeting in Washington this week.

The families of those fliers from the U.S. East Coast know that two of those men were identified, by name, on prisoner-of-war records. They know that more than a year later two of the same three men were seen again in a "sighting" in February, 1974, as part of a group that was officially listed by the U.S. Government as "presumptively dead" (in two cases) or "missing in action."

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Missing GIs— Viet 'sightings' add to anxiety

By Louise Sweeney
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

They call them "sightings," a dry word for the glimpses of still missing prisoners of war who may be the husbands or brothers or fathers of American families still waiting for them.

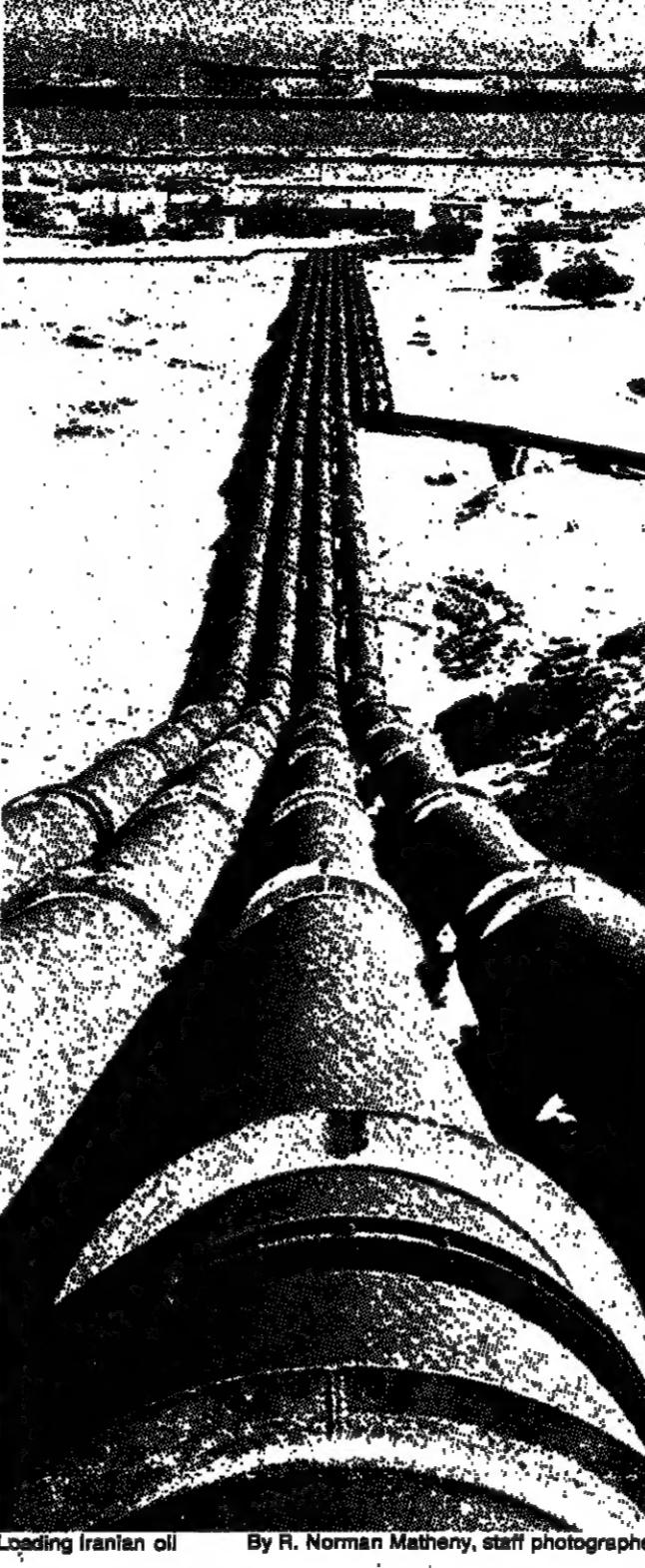
There was a sighting July, 1973, north of Phnom Penh, of what are tersely described as "three bearded Caucasians, U.S. military POWs, clad in one-piece flight suits." Then on July 8, 1973, a group of POWs in the same area was seen being guarded by the Viet Cong during transfer to an undisclosed location in Cambodia.

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What led to Ford's big deficit; how he'd control it



President wants to 'cap' outlay but Ullman concerned for poor

By Harry B. Ellis
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

Behind President Ford's proposed \$349 billion federal budget for fiscal year 1976 lies an assumption that unemployment and inflation rates during 1975 will be higher than they were last year.

So swiftly is the U.S. economy deteriorating that the anticipated 1976 budget deficit — \$52 billion — is \$5 billion higher than the White House thought it would be just two weeks ago.

Almost all of the expected deficit, Mr. Ford told reporters at the weekend, is due to the recession, which is boosting payments to the jobless while cutting tax revenues which finance government programs.

If the economy were performing "normally," the President said — that is, as it did a year ago — tax receipts would be \$40 billion higher, aid to the unemployed would be \$12.7 billion less, and the 1976 budget would be balanced.

Details of the budget, and of its underlying economic assumptions, cannot be disclosed until Congress receives the President's message. Much, however, could be gleaned from what Mr. Ford said and from talks with other officials.

This year's inflation rate, measured as a yearly average, is expected to be higher than that of 1974. Chief reason is that Mr. Ford's energy proposals would boost the cost of oil and related products, adding at least 2 percentage points to the consumer price index.

Rejection consequences

Already, by presidential order, a new \$1-a-barrel tariff on imported oil is in effect, due to rise to \$3 by April. This, Mr. Ford hopes, will be accompanied by equivalent levies on domestic oil and natural gas, raising \$30 billion in taxes for the government.

Should Congress reject part or all of these price rises, as seems likely, the tax revenues would be lost and the budget deficit might well increase.

Key Democratic opponent, Rep. Al Ullman (D) of Oregon, Sunday on "Meet the Press" (NBC-TV), criticizing what he called the "inflationary ripple" effects of oil import tariffs, said he favors the imposition of import quotas on oil, accompanied by allocation of petroleum to agriculture, industry, and other segments of the U.S. economy.

Asserting that Mr. Ford's import tariff program was "a disaster for the economy," Mr. Ullman, chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, acknowledged that Congress and the President so far were at "loggerheads" on energy policy.

The deficit for fiscal year 1976, ending next June 30, is estimated at \$38 billion. Thus an \$87-billion deficit looms for this year and next, rising to a possible \$100 billion, the President noted, if Congress does not heed his budget-cutting requests.

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Arab oilmen offer an olive branch

By Joseph Fitchett
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor



By R. Norman Metheny, staff photographer



By a staff photographer

Simon (left) crosses tax-cut fence to join McCracken

McCracken credited for tax-cut decision

Ford official team split down middle

By Godfrey Sperling Jr.
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington It was the advice of an old friend of the President — Dr. Paul W. McCracken — which ended a long struggle among Mr. Ford's advisers on whether the Ford economic package should contain a tax cut.

It has been learned here that Dr. McCracken — former chairman of President Nixon's Council of Economic Advisers — tipped the balance in favor of the tax cut as a way to stimulate the economy.

The struggle among Mr. Ford's economic aides, some arguing for, some against, was a protracted one when it ended in what one of these advisers now says was a "draw," the President conferred with Dr. McCracken, now back on the faculty at the University of Michigan, and Dr. McCracken's advice "made the difference."

Who were the "hawks" (those counseling against a cut) and who were the "doves" advocating the cut) in those early planning stages?

Pushing hard for the tax reduction as a central element in the new

program was William L. Seidman, White House economic aide of the President, also from Michigan, together with Dr. Arthur F. Burns, head of the Federal Reserve System.

On the other side (until later when they joined in with the majority in openly supporting the President's total program) were William E. Simon, Secretary of the Treasury, and Alan Greenspan, current head of the President's Council of Economic Advisers.

The "hawks" became receptive to the tax-cut concept when additional billions were provided in the proposed oil-import fees. They were able to rationalize that the overall plan was not really a tax reduction.

Hard, but not bitter

The struggle over the tax cut was not really a confrontation between these economists. It was not bitter. But it was hard-fought.

It was an undecided President who sought out his old friend from "back home" and, as one informant put it, "finally decided he would go the tax-cut route based upon the counsel from McCracken. He [McCracken] made the difference."

On another and later presidential decision Mr. Ford got his idea for a 1974 tax rebate from an article written by Andrew F. Brinzer, Harvard economist and former member of the Federal Reserve Board.

Rhodesia thriving despite UN sanctions

Economy reported doing very well except for shortages in new autos, small items

By Henry S. Hayward
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Salisbury, Rhodesia "Imported from Europe" reads the advertisement, and it mentions a well-known make of British slip-on men's shoes. The price is \$89 Rhodesian, about \$120 U.S.

Such items are available here despite United Nations sanctions, but the price is high.

Visitors usually are struck by the variety of consumer goods in the stores of Salisbury and Bulawayo. One sees little evidence that sanctions have been effective, except in the shortage of new cars. Local people put their names on a list for a new vehicle, then wait for months until it finally arrives.

A shortage of dry-cell batteries for small electrical appliances exists at present. Some radio shops have signs in the window saying "Sorry, no batteries." And one hears that brake fluid also is in short supply.

Rhodesian Railways

Rhodesian Railways, meanwhile, has been smashing up its new diesel engines at a great rate in recent accidents. One such crash between

freight trains put five diesels out of action. Another, between passenger trains, added another.

These engines bear no visible manufacturers' plates, but are known to be of Japanese origin. They arrived here more than a year ago.

Perhaps as a result of diesel casualties, yard work at the big Bulawayo terminal currently is being handled by coal-burning steam locomotives. One recent day no fewer than four huge Barrett compounds with their double sets of driving wheels were doing shunting duty in the station area.

Crops sell well

Otherwise, the economy reportedly is doing well. The next tobacco crop is said to be sold already. "Tobacco is back in favor," commented a farmer in the Centenary area. "The U.S. stockpile is gone, and prices are going up in world markets."

Another farmer is confident enough of Rhodesia's future to build a costly new-style tunnel for drying tobacco leaf to supplement his present traditional barns. His farm is in the northeast area where guerrilla terrorists have been active.

"There has been no sign of a slowdown here yet," a Salisbury

businessman said, "although bankers expect we soon will feel the effect of cutbacks in the rest of the world. Meanwhile, we are fortunate in having less inflation than most places."

Cost of a dinner

Evidence of this is the fact that a good T-bone steak dinner in a modern hotel here costs \$3 (U.S.). This causes American and European tourists to blink in disbelief.

Rhodesia is fortunate in producing food surpluses at a time when the outside world needs food. Before its unilateral declaration of independence from Britain in 1965, this country imported 25 percent of its wheat. Now it produces more than it needs.

Tobacco once was the main crop, but now farmers have diversified into cotton, maize, citrus fruit, and such specialty items as pecan trees and

mushrooms. The latter grow well in former tobacco sheds.

Few take sanctions seriously

The popularity of such foodstuffs in Africa and elsewhere makes it much easier for Rhodesia to penetrate the porous sanctions curtain. People here say only Britain and the United States take sanctions seriously any more. Thus far, no interruption of Rhodesian exports or imports through neighboring Mozambique has curtailed, despite the impending black African takeover there.

So successful have farmers been in recent years that the frontier town of Centenary now has a local "millionaires row." By his work, and despite the guerrilla fire, four or five Rhodesian farmers have earned enough to buy several large farms and plenty of equipment.

No wonder a long waiting list of purchase farms in this area exists.

Kissinger on Turk aid: 'Just look at the map'

Congress warned of strategic position

By Dana Adams Schmidt
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington The argument that Dr. Henry A. Kissinger has been making to Congress to keep U.S. aid flowing to Turkey — so far in vain — is summed up in one plea:

"Just look at the map!"

The Secretary of State means that the strategic position of Turkey is vital to Soviet routes of access to the Mediterranean and the Middle East. Turkey's armed forces of about half-million men and well-known military prowess, and the investment of many billions of American dollars in the economic and military development of Turkey, make it one of the United States' most important allies.

However, at midnight Feb. 4, ships and aircraft headed for Turkey with military aid will almost certainly be diverted by Pentagon orders. Congress will have imposed its will on American foreign policy, and Dr. Kissinger and the Ford administration will have suffered a serious reverse.

Dr. Kissinger has called it a "disaster."

Violation charged

The cutoff in military aid to Turkey is being imposed by Congress because it holds Turkey has violated American law by using American military equipment to invade Cyprus last summer.

The cutoff was to have gone into effect Dec. 10 unless substantial progress had been made toward a negotiated settlement and Turkish withdrawal.

Dr. Kissinger pleaded with congressional leaders and won an extension until Feb. 5.

But Dr. Kissinger's assurances that there were good prospects for progress have not borne fruit, and his renewed appeals to the Democratic leadership in Congress last week appear to have found the legislators adamant.

Dr. Kissinger did report some progress. The Turks were withdrawing 1,000 men. He had planned meetings with the Turkish and Greek foreign ministers on his way to the Middle East in the second week of February.

Strategic position cited

While he could not promise anything, Dr. Kissinger insisted in pri-

vate and in public on Turkey's strategic position for the United States.

The military-aid bill submitted to the Pentagon 10 days ago envisioned military aid of \$200 million to Turkey.

But Sen. Thomas F. Eagleton (D) of Missouri, and three Democratic congressmen who went to the State Department on Saturday, were more impressed by the facts that little or no progress had been made to solve the problem about 200,000 Greek Cypriot refugees from territory occupied by the Turks.

They noted no sign that the Turks were ready to diminish the 40 percent of Cypriot territory now held by Turkish troops.

This, in the view of Greek Cypriots, amounts to de facto partition of the island and makes hopeless the efforts of local Greeks and Turkish Cypriots to negotiate local accommodations.

Withdrawal from NATO?

Dr. Kissinger has indicated that he does not expect Turkey to withdraw from the NATO alliance if aid is cut off. He says the main effect would be to make the negotiations on Cyprus more difficult.

But some analysts believe Dr. Kissinger in fact fears the U.S. could be forced to withdraw from NATO if it does not only its bases in Greece but a more important position in Turkey. Turkey is used not only by NATO which has a major base at Izmir, it is by the U.S. Air Forces which has a network of bases centering on Adana.

Beyond that, the analysts say, failure of the negotiations could eventually lead to war between Greece and Turkey. Although the Turks enjoy considerable military superiority over the Greeks, a Greek civil government struggling to maintain public support and avoid return of the military dictatorship might at some stage be driven in desperation to fight for the Greek Cypriot rights.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

March 1975

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Changes

Pastore expects CIA, FBI to gain

No 'shockers' seen in Senate hearings

By Louise Sweeney
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington Sen. John O. Pastore (D) of Rhode Island sees the coming Senate hearings on the CIA and FBI as a quiet "cleansing" of intelligence agencies other than a headline-making scandal of Watergate proportions.

He also suggests the agencies should be independent, directly responsible to the Congress and President.

It was Senator Pastore who first introduced the resolution calling for a bipartisan committee to investigate alleged illegal spying on U.S. citizens by the CIA, FBI, and other intelligence-gathering agencies.

But during an interview with this newspaper, Senator Pastore said of his hearings: "I don't think this is going to be a head-rolling affair as much as it's going to be a cleansing affair. There isn't going to be that kind of spirit in this investigation."

The Senator, who declined to be a member of the committee, explained, "The reason why I introduced the resolution and asked for the select committee is because I wanted some new faces involved in order to reaffirm public confidence in these essential agencies."

Looking back'

Speaking of some of the alleged abuses the Senator said, "Looking back over your shoulder you'd say, 'Well, this is wrong, this is not our way of life, this is inimical to our concept of an open society.' But after all, the FBI is absolutely essential to the safety and security of the country and you've got to say the same thing about the CIA."

Among the allegations are: that the CIA abused its charter by domestic spying and misconduct, that the FBI kept secret files on members of Congress, and that government spies bugged the rooms of delegates to the 1964 Democratic National Convention.

The 11-member bipartisan select committee, headed by Sen. Frank Church (D) of Idaho has been given a budget of \$750,000 and several months to investigate the allegations in a series of hearings that some hope to have the scope of the Watergate hearings.

[Senator Church affirms that his ultimate objective is not to wreck his agencies, "but, if necessary, to reform them." Sunday on CBS's "Face the Nation," he promised a thorough investigation, to be held in

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Forthright facing of problems urged on Christians

New Anglican Church leader takes hold

By Richard M. Harney
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Canterbury, England
The new primate of the Church of England, Dr. Frederick Donald Coggan, faces some sobering problems on his home territory.

But his enthronement last month as the 101st Archbishop of Canterbury and as the religious leader of some 65 million Anglicans around the world offers renewed hope that the problems can be overcome.

Heading Dr. Coggan's list of priorities are the severe financial difficulties of the church and the need to

reverse the trend of declining numbers of candidates for the ministry.

Inflation has taken its toll. The church cannot afford to pay an adequate stipend to its clergy, and such inflationary fall-out as low investment returns and greatly increased heating costs are an added burden on top of already serious difficulties in the upkeep of church buildings.

More responsibility urged

In the face of this situation, Dr. Coggan answers with a challenge: Each congregation should take more responsibility for supporting its par-

ish financially rather than having to face the prospect of being forced to share a minister with other parishes.

He argues also that the state should be asked to declare an interest in its national church and make a financial contribution.

More than this, however, Dr. Coggan's enthronement address provided this assurance: "The truth is that when confidence revives, and love of God waxes warm, and faith burns bright, financial problems have a strange way of solving themselves."

With respect to the larger world community of Christians, Dr. Coggan calls for deeper unity, as well as a willingness to abandon if necessary

much of "what we have hitherto taken for granted."

Early centuries recalled

He speaks of the current period as a time of tribulation not unlike the first and third centuries. He urges the need to face "unblinded" the world's violence, materialism, extremities of wealth and poverty, and the despair of "abandonment of the old gods and a pathetic inability to replace them with anything adequate for the needs of modern man."

But Dr. Coggan is optimistic in the face of this problem: "For us crisis speaks of opportunity."

The challenges faced on the church have changed radically in the last few years. However, the new Archbishop embarks upon his term in the wake of some outstanding achievements by his predecessor, Dr. Michael Ramsey.

Fifteen years ago, when Dr. Ramsey became Archbishop of Canterbury in an era of relative economic stability in the Western world, the Anglican Church geared itself toward achieving greater unity with all Christian groups, Protestant and Catholic, as well as toward evangelizing both in England and abroad.

Some reconciliation noted

Since then there has been considerable progress toward reconciling various wings within the Anglican Church. Dr. Ramsey also established a greater working relationship with both the Greek Orthodox Church and the Roman Catholic Church.

And in 1966 he became the first head of the Church of England to visit the Pope in Rome, thus opening a serious Anglican-Catholic dialogue. These stand as major accomplishments, despite the setback in Dr. Ramsey's efforts in his own country to achieve a reunion with the Methodist Church.

Dr. Ramsey's legacy of ecumenical openness was reflected in the unprecedented number of foreign relations dignitaries who attended Dr. Coggan's enthronement in Canterbury Cathedral, among them, for the first time since the Reformation, personal representatives of the Pope. The presence of the Archbishop of Kenya, the Most Rev. Festo Oloka, was a reminder that the most rapidly growing branch of the Anglican Church is that of Africa.

Dr. Coggan does not shy away from this ecumenical momentum. He pointed out in his address that the Christian church cannot preach reconciliation to others "if we ourselves are not reconciled." To this end he recognized that the church must be prepared to put aside divisions and selfishness, especially at a time when much of the "global village" (as he put it) is deprived of the basic necessities without which no human being can fully live.

Already the impact of the new prime minister's confidence and his refusal to be "interested in the possibility of defeat" have not gone unnoticed. Many churchmen feel far-reaching improvements in the church's situation may not be far off.

IRA blames Dublin on cease-fire

By Jonathan Harney
Special correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

The illegal provisional Irish Republican Army (IRA) now blames the Irish Government here in Dublin for blocking a renewed cease-fire in Northern Ireland.

The IRA claims credit for the latest wave of bombings and killings in the North, including the ambushing of a police patrol in which one policeman was killed and two others wounded. It says such attacks could stop if the Dublin government agreed to grant political-prisoner status to the 163 convicted IRA men now held in Irish prisons.

To highlight this drive, the IRA last month ordered 41 prisoners to go on a hunger strike.

The most seriously affected by a month on water and salt is Patrick Ward from Donegal. Public protest meetings have called on the Dublin authorities to save Ward's life and facilitate a Northern Ireland cease-

fire by granting the IRA prisoners political status.

The Irish Government replies sternly that the IRA prisoners are in jail for specific criminal offenses and must be treated as ordinary criminals. The government warns that forced feeding will not be used to keep hunger strikers alive.

Support for this tough stand came from an unexpected source over the weekend.

While Pat Ward was reported growing weaker, and his mother went on hunger strike herself to support his protest, Pat's brother Edward denounced the IRA and their brutal tactics.

Fisherman Eddie Ward described his younger brother as an idealist who would remain on hunger strike until the IRA command rescinded its order.

Eddie Ward told Dublin newsmen: "I think the IRA wants a martyr, but I don't want my brother to be a martyr to prop them up."

Eddie has tried to mediate. He presented a list of compromises to his

★ Pet birth control urged

Continued from Page 1

• Distributing "facts of life" pamphlets about pets and their breeding. They stress that stray dogs, in particular, pollute the environment, disturb the peace, damage property, and cause traffic hazards.

Information spread

Messages are being disseminated through neighborhood associations, shelters, public recreational facilities and schools. And it is hoped by ZFPG that more than 1 million notices urging pet neutering will soon be inserted in city utility bills.

• Erecting billboards showing horrors of homeless dogs and cats and bearing the message: "Save tax dollars. Save lives. Don't breed."

• Using radio and television public-service announcements to urge anti-breeding measures.

"We must let people know that this is not only a humane problem — but also a fiscal and environmental problem," Commissioner Peck says.

She urges the National League of Cities to foster programs similar to that being launched in Los Angeles in other major cities across the U.S.

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Jedi, in its

'Emotional' plant test questioned

By David F. Salisbury
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

New York Cleve Backster steps up to the stern — the man who hooked a lie detector to a houseplant's leaf and got electrical responses suggesting plants have a secret life of their own. He is presenting and defending his experiment before a scientific audience at the annual meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science (AAAS) here. The scientific establishment has in recent times decided it should take Mr. Backster's claims seriously, at least to disprove them.

"There is a gap between what the people believe and what scientists believe," says Dr. Arthur Galston, attempting to explain why he organized the encounter between Mr. Backster and critical scientists. "I think we have a responsibility to get at the truth."

Thousands of 'observations'
Dr. Galston and the other scientists in the panel were scrupulously polite. Mr. Backster was very modest. He does not claim to have scientifically proved that plants are conscious of human thoughts or that they can sense pain and death in other plants — but that is clearly his message.

Mr. Backster claims to have made thousands of "observations" that point to such a conclusion. For instance, he has seen violent reactions in the polygraph when he pours oiling water down the sink. This, he speculates, could be because the plants sense the death of the microbes in a drain.

In one of his latest experiments, Mr. Backster hooked up some yogurt to a lie detector. Then he took some other yogurt across the room and poured milk into it. Unusual reading on the lie detector could indicate yogurt-to-yogurt communication, he feels.

The only "experiment" the Central Intelligence Agency employee has reported involves killing brine shrimp in the presence of several philodendrons. A number of these responded when the tiny shrimp were dropped into boiling water.

But when others have attempted to repeat this experiment they have failed.

Unsuccessful experiments
One group that tried was an enthusiastic trio of Cornell University undergraduates. They sought out Mr. Backster's advice to set up the experiment, but their philodendrons just did not respond.

More recently, Dr. John M. Kmetz, working for a wealthy supporter of Mr. Backster's theories, attempted to duplicate the shrimp experiment. Dr. Kmetz also failed.

Mr. Backster claims these people did not do his experiment right. He emphasizes that the phenomena he is seen in "repeatable, but can't be proved."

This is the "catch-22" of studying the secret life of plants. The plants will not perform on demand. Belief in the plant's abilities seems to be an essential ingredient. However, this makes it impossible to tell whether what believers see is something actual, or just the product of their belief. But the Cornell students were believers. Then Dr. Kmetz claims to have one everything that Mr. Backster suggested. Though Mr. Backster says Dr. Kmetz did a number of things wrong.

Britain's innovative referendum on Common Market

By Richard Burt
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

London When voters go to the polls in June to decide whether Britain will remain in the Common Market, they will be participating in a brand-new constitutional experiment.

The plans for Britain's referendum announced last week by Prime Minister Harold Wilson have stirred a growing controversy over the legal implications of the plan that has almost overshadowed the more basic question of whether Britain should stay in or out of Europe.

Many of the details of the procedure for deciding Britain's Common Market fate have yet to be made public by the government, but it is clear that Mr. Wilson's complicated plan is designed primarily to avoid conflict within the badly fractured Labour Party. In the process, he has caused many politicians to wonder what the impact of the Wilson plan will be on British political institutions.

At the heart of the question is the national referendum itself, which is seen as a major political innovation for Britain. Referenda have been held in the past, but in local areas and concerned with relatively minor issues.

Challenge claimed

Members of Parliament of all the major parties have argued this week that by "going to the people" on the Common Market, the central characteristic of British Government — parliamentary sovereignty — has been challenged.

Constitutional experts, however, point out that the referendum procedure under the Wilson plan does give Parliament a role in the debate, both before and after the national referendum. Prior to the vote, Parliament will be given an opportunity to debate a white paper outlining the results of the government's efforts to achieve better terms of Common Market membership. Following the referendum, Parliament will still have the legal responsibility to vote on whether Britain stays or leaves.

Despite these obligations, some members of Parliament, including Conservative opposition leader Edward Heath, have argued that the referendum still deprives Parliament of its essential decisionmaking powers because it would be inconceivable that the body would override the wishes of the British electorate on such an important issue.

Nationalists support

Other politicians have voiced a fear that the referendum might become a fixed part of the political scene and be used to resolve a number of other controversial issues.

Not surprisingly, the Common Market referendum has won the wide-

spread backing of Scottish and Welsh nationalists, who view it as a possible model for future balloting on questions of increased regional autonomy and even independence.

Another segment of the Wilson plan that has provoked controversy is the formula worked out for expressing the Cabinet position on the Common Market question. Bending to strong pressures both within the Labour Party and elsewhere for the Cabinet to recommend a "yes" or "no" vote in the referendum, Mr. Wilson has promised that following the windup of the renegotiation effort under way in Brussels, the Cabinet will take a definite public position on the issue.

However, in an obvious attempt to

avoid a major split between pro and anti-Market supporters in the government, Mr. Wilson also has promised that individual members of the Cabinet will then be free to publicly express their individual preferences.

Like the referendum, this is a major break from the traditions of Cabinet solidarity and the principle that Cabinet members have the choice of either supporting general government policy or resigning.

Mr. Wilson probably had no alternative but to adopt this novel approach. It is widely believed that following talks late last year with German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and French President Giscard d'Estaing, he wants to keep Britain in the

European Community, as does Foreign Secretary James Callaghan.

Thus, Mr. Wilson is free to recommend that Britain stay in the Community, while allowing strong anti-Market spokesmen, like Industry Secretary Tony Benn, to take the opposite position. Political analysts argue that if the voters follow Mr. Wilson's probable line and vote to stay in the Market, he will have won a major political victory and avoided a bloody party split.

However, they also note that Mr. Wilson's strategy could backfire: If the voters reject the government's advice, then Mr. Wilson would probably lose his hold over the Labour Party and a general election would soon follow.

Pakistan to push again for more U.S. arms

By Qutabuddin Ahsan
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Karachi, Pakistan Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto is expected to press once again for the resumption of U.S. arms supply to Pakistan when he confers with President Ford in Washington on Feb. 5.

Mr. Bhutto failed in this same quest when he last visited the United States in September, 1973, for talks with President Nixon. One of the objectives of his upcoming Washington visit will be to get acquainted with President Ford and establish a personal rapport with him.

In recent months, Prime Minister Bhutto has repeatedly urged the United States Government to lift the embargo on the sale of weapons to

Pakistan. His argument is that Pakistan is entitled to get American conventional weapons under its treaty relationship with the United States.

Nuclear deterrent?

He has hinted that Pakistan may have to think of possessing a nuclear deterrent if it does not succeed in getting the conventional weapons that would make it feel secure in the face of India's atomic capability and its increasing military strength.

Indications are that Pakistan would be willing to pay cash for any arms it is permitted to buy in the United States once the embargo is lifted.

Between 1963 and 1964, Pakistan was the recipient of sizable American military aid and Pakistan's armed forces were largely American-equipped. The embargo on the sale of weapons both to Pakistan and India was imposed by the U.S. Government when the two subcontinental neighbors fought a war in September, 1965.

Imports from U.S.

Pakistan at present imports nonle-

thal military material from the United States, mostly spare parts for previously supplied arms. In the past nine years, it has imported arms from China, France, Britain, and certain other European countries. It purchased a small quantity of military hardware from the Soviet Union in 1968-70.

Prime Minister Bhutto had raised the arms-supply issue in his talks with U.S. Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger in Rawalpindi last October. However, there was no mention of it in the official communiqué. American diplomats have been more impressed with the step-by-step thaw in India-Pakistan relations since the 1972 Simla Agreement and the revival of telecommunications, trade, travel, and postal service between the two neighbors.

Assurances given

Bilateral economic relations between the United States and Pakistan will also loom large in Mr. Bhutto's talks at the White House. U.S. officials have been acquainted in depth

with Pakistan's economic needs.

U.S. AID administrator Daniel S. Parker, visiting in Pakistan on Jan. 21, gave assurances that the United States would continue to give "high priority" to Pakistan in providing development assistance. Nevertheless, he cautioned, foreign-aid programs would be subjected to more rigorous scrutiny by the Congress and the administration and expansion in aid flow might be difficult. The current annual American commodity and project aid to Pakistan is about \$130 million.

Prime Minister Bhutto may seek Washington's assurance of a larger supply of wheat this year. Pakistan expects a million-ton food deficit because of the inadequacy of rainfall and the extraordinarily low level of water in most Pakistani rivers. Last October, Dr. Kissinger had agreed to send Pakistan 100,000 tons of wheat.

Pakistani officials are forecasting a spurt in grain output beginning next year when irrigation water from the giant Tarbela Dam is expected to be available to wheat farmlands.

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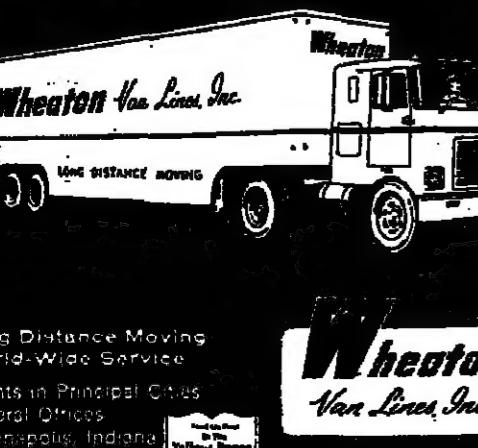
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EDITED BY BERTRAM B. JOHANSSON

U.S. due to increase combat force in Europe

Munich, Germany

Army Secretary Howard H. Callaway told a NATO conference Sunday that American combat strength in Europe would be increased during 1975 and that this trend would continue over the



AP photo

Army Secretary Callaway

"Only if we maintain and increase our strength will we serve the cause of detente," Secretary Callaway said of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

Speaking of the Warsaw Pact, he said: "I believe that if the others clearly realize that we are prepared to counter the threat of war then we shall not have to live through the horror of war."

Mr. Callaway told NATO defense experts and officials attending the two-day international defense information meeting that "today's U.S. Army is a stronger force than ever existed in peacetime."

The Army secretary said that in 1972 U.S. combat troops made up 58 percent of the total U.S. troop strength in Europe. That percentage now stands at 62 and should climb to 71 in 1977, Secretary Callaway said. The United States has about 200,000 Army troops stationed in Europe, most of them in West Germany.

Ohio Democrat asks probe of Agnew wealth

Washington

Congress should investigate reports that former Vice-President Spiro Agnew has become rich since he resigned his office, Rep. Ronald M. Mott said here.

The Ohio Democrat said Mr. Agnew and former Attorney-General Richard Kleindienst should be asked to testify at a congressional hearing about recent reports that they are acting as consultants to investors from Arab countries.

"Agnew is apparently on his way to becoming a multi-millionaire by

peddling influence and helping Arab investors buy control of American coal mines, real estate, and industry," Mr. Mott said in a statement. Mr. Agnew resigned as Vice-President in October, 1973, after pleading no contest to a charge of tax evasion.

Addis Ababa silent over rebel fighting

Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

Secessionist guerrillas and government troops battled with machine guns, mortars, rockets, and grenades in the streets of Asmara Sunday, leaving at least 50 persons killed and more than 100 injured in the heaviest fighting since the rebel movement began in the Eritrean province 12 years ago, official sources reported. They said close fighting raged around the airport and near the U.S. Consulate in Asmara, the provincial capital of Eritrea about 450 miles north of Addis Ababa.

Meanwhile, two villages in Ethiopia's troubled northern province were almost totally destroyed in bombing raids Sunday, as government planes battered secessionist guerrilla strongholds, eyewitnesses said.

The Ethiopian government, in the hands of young revolutionary officers since the overthrow of Emperor Haile Selassie last September, has yet to acknowledge any large-scale fighting in Asmara. Nor has the national radio nor television has made any mention of the fighting in the strategic northernmost province that controls Ethiopia's outlet to the sea.

France to search for ocean oil

Paris

The French Government gave the go-ahead Saturday to oil exploration of the Atlantic Ocean between the western French coast and Cornwall. The area does not include territory disputed by Britain although the two nations disagree on the borders of oil-drilling rights in the region.

Drilling was expected to start within two to three months, according to the Energy Planning Council chaired by President Giscard d'Estaing.

Geological studies in the area so far have not revealed any positive signs of petroleum, and the National Center for Oceanic Exploration has warned against hopes that the region could

turn into an oil and gas bonanza like Britain's North Sea. French oil companies will have majority holdings in all exploration in the area. Officials said requests for permits have also come from Exxon, Texaco, and Mobil.

Physicist reports powerful new particle

Tokyo

A Japanese physicist announced Sunday the discovery of a new elementary particle which he said could lead to a source of power 1,000 times greater than atomic energy.

Prof. Kiyoshi Niw of Nagoya University said his new particle is heavier and has a longer life span than any particle known.

He said its life span is one-tenth billionth of a second, compared with a

particle discovered last November at the Stanford linear accelerator in Palo Alto, Calif., which exists for less than one-trillionth of a second. The Stanford discovery was described as one of the biggest in the field of high-energy physics in years.

Bill asks loans to avert mortgage foreclosures

Washington

A bill to provide federal loans for homeowners faced with mortgage foreclosure because of economic problems has been introduced by 85 members of the House of Representatives.

The bill directs the secretary of housing and urban development (HUD) to defray mortgage payments for

homeowners with economic problems until they are able to reassume their own obligations, up to two years for any one family.

HUD would be responsible for determining which homeowners are threatened with foreclosure and have reasonable prospects of eventually paying back the government for all financial aid. HUD also would set repayment terms for the loans.

Nobel winner warns of world nuclear peril

Dublin

The Nobel Peace Prize winner and United Nations official, Sean McBride, told the International Women's Conference in Dublin Saturday that the world faces nuclear disaster, writes Monitor correspondent Jonathan Harsch.

Mr. McBride called on women to use their greater knowledge and wider view of the issues of life and death to pull the world back from the brink. He also asked women to spearhead demands for a world disarmament conference to outlaw nuclear weapons.

Mr. McBride said a devastating nuclear war is imminent. Describing himself as someone who knows, he said the only thing now discussed at meetings between the major powers is the rate at which they can increase nuclear armament.

Chicago truck drivers struggle for jobs

Chicago

Unemployment is high in the trucking industry in Chicago. According to Ed Finner, head of the Independent Chicago Truck Drivers Union, and Louis F. Peick, secretary-treasurer of Local 705 of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, at least one of every 10 local cartage drivers is idle there, writes Ed Townsend, Monitor labor correspondent.

To ease the situation, the two leaders, representing 25,000 Chicago-area truckers, this week clamped down on overtime work scheduled by employers. Contracts limit work to 10 hours a day or 50 a week, but many companies have been permitted to schedule more work than that. They no longer will be allowed to; work must be spread around.

This will mean the end of overtime-inflated wages for some drivers, but others will return to trucking payrolls.

MINI-BRIEFS

Wisconsin violence

Public officials reported an attempt to firebombing of a night club early Sunday in Shawano, Wis., as national guardsmen tightened security around an abandoned estate in nearby Gresham, where the Menominee Warrior Society began its armed occupation on Jan. 1. A local white resident was shot just outside the estate perimeter on Saturday.

U.S. aid to Syria

The State Department has notified Congress that it intends to go ahead with \$25 million in economic aid to Syria, a move designed to soften resistance to Secretary Henry A. Kissinger's Middle East diplomacy. The aid is to begin Feb. 22 unless actively blocked by Congress.

Phone call recordings

A spokesman for the American Telephone & Telegraph Company confirmed Saturday that portions of number of long-distance telephone calls were recorded from the end of 1965 to the beginning of 1970. Press relations director William Mulane said in New York that he did not know the number of calls recorded but that calls from St. Louis, New York, Detroit, Miami, Los Angeles, and Newark, N.J., were involved.

Angola transition

Portugal has handed over power to an African-dominated transitional government which will lead Angola to full independence in November. The announcement was made in Luanda Friday by a senior Portuguese official in the presence of officials of three Angolan liberation movements that form the transitional government.

Nixon tape ruling

A federal judge in Washington has ruled that the government — not former President Nixon — owns thousands of presidential papers and Watergate tapes collected during the Nixon White House years. U.S. District Judge Charles Richey said the Nixon claim was "repugnant to the very nature of the office of the president."

★ Arab oilmen offer olive branch to West

Continued from Page 1

But, it continues, an encouraging degree of unanimity already exists on these basic points:

- Oil prices will be frozen in real terms until 1980. Adjustments for inflation will be phased in slowly, so oil costs actually will decline significantly in the next few years.

- OPEC will guarantee to supply the world with the oil it needs.

- Petrodollars will be recycled as credits, including loans to buy oil, to Western countries with adverse payment balances.

Package deal

OPEC conceived the proposals as a package deal, although individual items are negotiable, the survey says.

OPEC also will require a Western quid pro quo, including:

- A Western commitment to a constructive dialogue with the "third world" including OPEC.

- A fair relation between oil prices and the cost of imported goods and services from industrial countries.

- The transfer of Western technology to developing countries, together with access to developed markets for the products of third world industries.

- No restrictions on the oil countries' use of their assets.

- Fair prices for other raw materials besides oil.

- A stronger voice for the third world in international monetary decisionmaking.

Economic need

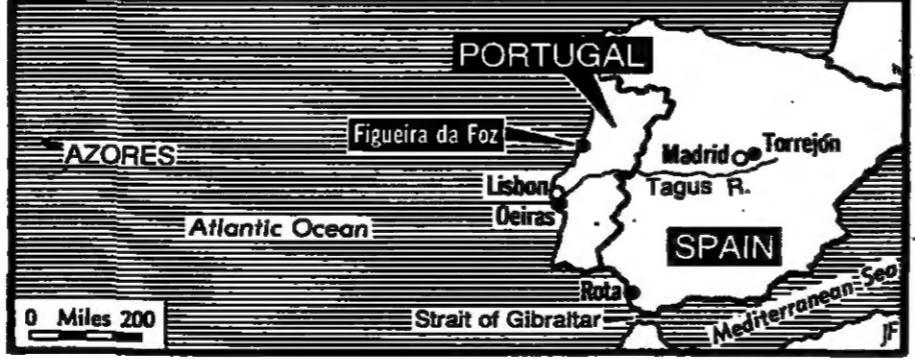
The Algerian presentation was inspired in large measure by the United Nations General Assembly's proposals for "a new international economic order" adopted after last year's special assembly session on the problems of raw materials and development.

Proposed OPEC aid to developing

nations includes various forms of financial assistance, construction of 10 large fertilizer plants in OPEC countries to meet third world demand, plus pressure on industrial countries to revise their commercial relations with producers of raw materials to encourage real development.

The Algerians say Europe and Japan have an economic need for oil that would prevent them from following any extreme initiative by Washington, for which oil primarily is a political issue colored by the United States's involvement with Israel and its posture vis-a-vis the Soviet Union.

The proposed timetable calls for the OPEC summit to be followed by a limited preparatory conference in Paris in March between industrial and OPEC countries, leading to a full international conference in the fall.



By Joan Forbes, staff cartographer

★ Soviets in Mediterranean bid?

Continued from Page 1

came last month after the Communists had made a significant gain within the Portuguese Government. This was the forcing through of a controversial trade-union law likely to work to their advantage. The Communist Party leader, Alvaro Cunhal — who fills the one seat allocated to the Communists in the Cabinet — got his way by winning the support of the radically inclined military man who is Prime Minister, Brig. Vasco dos Santos Goncalves.

Political backlash

But this Communist victory — which might have encouraged the Russians — may well be in the process of producing its own back-

lash. Socialist Party leader and Foreign Minister Mario Soares has been speaking up with vigor against extremism and for parliamentary democracy. He has also defended NATO — but questioned the timeliness of a current NATO naval exercise off Portugal. Further, the radically inclined wing of the Armed Forces Movement — which staged last April's coup and now is the power behind the government — may have harmed itself by too obvious association with the Communists.

It is against this background that the leaked report from Lisbon should be seen — a leak perhaps intended to kill the possibility of Moscow's getting what it wants.

★ What led to Ford deficit; how he'd control it

Continued from Page 1

The 1976 deficit, he stressed, will rise to nearly \$70 billion, if Congress does not "walk the extra mile with him" and trim existing programs by \$17 billion, as he proposes in his new budget message.

Ullman voices doubt

These cuts, the President previously disclosed, include putting a 5 percent "cap" on cost-of-living increases for social security, government pension programs, and other projects tied by law to the consumer price index.

About \$6 billion of the \$17 billion, said Mr. Ullman, "goes directly to retired and low-income Americans." It is "highly doubtful," added Mr. Ullman, that Congress will approve such cutbacks.

Mr. Ford urged the new budget committees of

Congress to "study carefully" his proposed \$349 billion budget, to set spending totals and "live within them."

Under new procedures adopted last year, both houses of Congress have created budget committees, empowered to set overall spending limits, within which appropriations must be held.

Government, said President Ford, now consumes nearly one-third of the nation's output of goods and services, and the "growth rate [of government spending] is twice that of the gross national product."

At this rate, said Mr. Ford, in two decades government will "slice away" more than half of all the American people produce. Put another way, more than half the real income of each American would go to pay for government programs.

★ Vanishing plant life

Continued from Page 1

who directed work on the Smithsonian's endangered plant report. "The extinction of any species of plant or animal is an irretrievable loss of unique genetic material that cannot be duplicated."

A variety of factors can cause plant species to die out. "Of course, there are natural causes," notes Thomas Cobb of the National Parks and Conservation Association, "such as fire, drought, flooding, and climatic changes."

"But man's activities endanger them, too. The application of herbicides and pesticides, drainage of swamps and bogs, strip mining, irrigation. Commercial collectors have threatened about 30 percent of our native cacti. They prey on rare and beautiful specimens, some of which are worth \$300 apiece, and haul them off by the truckload."

While seed banks and botanical gardens offer hope for solutions to the problem of endangered species, "the report's main recommendation to Congress," says Robert De Filippis, coordinator of the Smithsonian's endangered species project, "is to protect the habitats these plants grow in."

Protection charted

"Plants are the only organisms able to live on an inorganic environment," Dr. Irwin notes, stressing the crucial function of habitat for plants. "Plants draw food from air, soil, and water, and their relation to the non-living environment is closer than that of animals."

Botanists have already begun to map the ranges of threatened plant species in order to help the U.S. Department of Interior pinpoint areas of nationally protected land where their populations can be restored under optimum conditions in natural surroundings.

Meanwhile, aided by other interested botanists, both professional and amateur, Mr. Marzio continues his search for *Betula uber*. In this quest the case of *Franklinia* buoys his spirits. A member of the camellia family once native to Georgia's coastal plain, *Franklinia* has not been sighted growing wild since 1814. In 1785, fortunately, Philadelphia plant fanciers collected specimens which now survive in cultivation.

If he can somewhere find a surviving member of the species, Mr. Marzio intends to do the same thing for *Betula uber*.

★ Missing GIs—Viet 'sightings'

Continued from Page 1

Neither time, says a National League of Families spokeswoman, were the families involved told of the sightings by the U.S. Government. League member Mrs. Maureen Smith of Wichita, Kan., says that the families had to find out about the sightings through independent sources, although the information already existed in government files.

Only when the families "told the government everything they knew" about the sightings, says Mrs. Smith, were the sightings finally acknowledged.

The families of those men are still waiting to hear whether their "bearded Caucasians" in one-piece flight suits are alive somewhere in Cambodia.

They are among 1,287 MIAs, 80 military POWs, 21 civilians, and 23 journalists not accounted for yet in the aftermath of the war, which officially ended with the Jan. 27, 1973, cease-fire.

"They're prisoners of peace," says Mrs. Charleen K. Walters of Spokane, Wash., a league member whose husband, U.S. Air Force Capt. Donovan Walters was shot down over Hanoi in December, 1972, and is listed as MIA but was subsequently on record in a Hanoi POW camp.

The most silent minority

alancing food, energy, climate



By Gordon N. Converse, chief photographer

An energy dilemma: man-made pollution means more clouds—and less sunshine

By David F. Salisbury

Staff writer of
The Christian Science Monitor

ing world energy use recently prompted Dr. Alvin Weinberg of the Federal Energy Administration to propose a national institute for climate research.

Scientists have already established that waste heat from large cities can change local climates. In Washington, D.C., the frost-free growing season is one month longer than in outlying areas, Dr. James Peterson of NOAA has found. Also, cities average as much as 10 degrees hotter and have less snowfall and fog than rural areas.

But on a global scale the sun still overshadows humanity's energy output. Climate studies indicate that until human activities add 1 percent to the solar energy soaked up by earth, they should have no climate effects. By the year 2000 mankind's efforts could be one-tenth of this.

Aerosols produced

But beside putting out heat, burning coal and oil pours vast amounts of tiny particles — aerosols — into the atmosphere. In less than 25 years man-made aerosols may equal that from natural sources, scientists say.

This could account for the worldwide cooling trend since 1945, which has spurred widespread speculation about the return of the ice ages. Aerosols flung high into the stratosphere by volcanic eruptions 2 million years ago might have caused the onset of the last Ice Age. University of Rhode Island scientists, measuring volcanic particles, estimate that the dust in the air at that time was some 400 times greater than today.

There are still other ways that thousands of human-scale actions might be affecting climate. For instance Dr. P. V. Hobbs of the University of Washington argues that certain types of air pollution may be doing just that. In particular he is concerned about pollutants that affect clouds.

Clouds play an important role in earth's heat budget. Because they reflect a large

percentage of the sunlight that falls on them back into space, an increase in total cloud cover should decrease world temperatures.

Recent photos from the Earth Resources Technology Satellite document the effect of pollution on clouds: Those forming over the plumes of Gary, Indiana, steel mills were visibly larger and brighter than their companions.

Over-grazing cited

While weather's influence on farming is obvious, evidence that people's use and abuse of the land can change the climate is of recent vintage. Intensive study of the drought in the sub-Saharan indicates that overgrazing there played a major role.

After studying the drought, Prof. Julie Charney of Massachusetts Institute of Technology argued that a large area like the African Sahel perpetuates the climatic conditions which cause a desert to form. A large mass of stable, dry air forms which inhibits rainfall. Once formed, a desert feeds back on itself.

On the other hand, modern "green revolution" crops require intensive irrigation. In some areas this can alter the moisture over an entire region. Tapping fossil waters in Tunisia has increased the evaporation of water in the region by 50 percent. Some climatologists, like Kurt Rundzinski of Frankfurt University, claim that water use could affect climate. Because water absorbs and gives off heat as it changes back and forth between liquid and vapor, it plays a major role in weather processes.

Power stations equipped with cooling towers release thousands of acre-feet of water into the atmosphere. Industries using processed steam contribute still more. Dr. Rundzinski estimates that 30 percent of all the rainfall in West Germany is returned directly to the atmosphere as a result of human activity. This is a factor to be closely watched.

Modern agriculture may also affect climate through its use of chemical fertilizers. According to Dr. Michael McElroy of Harvard University, today's widespread fertilizer use might result in a decrease of the ozone layer, earth's shield against harmful ultraviolet light in the upper atmosphere.

In nature, bacteria chemically grab nitrogen out of the air and convert it into forms useful and essential for plants. Some of this is released as nitrogen oxide when living matter decomposes. Studies have revealed that nitrogen oxide plays a major role in controlling ozone.

Excess of nitrogen

The nitrogen compounds in commercial fertilizer come from industrial processes. The nitrogen coming from this source rivals the amount captured by all the bacteria in the world, says Dr. McElroy.

He wonders what will happen as more and more crops are grown on synthetic fertilizers. Will increased amounts of nitrogen oxides work up into the upper atmosphere and decrease the ozone concentration?

If it does, the increased amounts of ultraviolet might make marginal areas less productive, he says. There is little information about its effects on plant and animal life.

These are some of the many ways that scientists think food, energy, and climate interact. But the different effects, like heating from thermal pollution and cooling due to aerosols, are often opposite, and no one knows at what level each becomes important.

As climatologist John Imbrie of Brown University puts it, "Mankind is marching into the future armed only with the knowledge that substantial climatic changes can occur." The new vitality of climate research holds promise that sometime in the future this will no longer be the case.

Melvin Maddocks

My father, the sheikh

Sheikh Masoud al-Sharif al-Hamdan has made his run for Father of the Year of Saudi Arabia — and every other place you would want to name, for that matter. He will certainly be a hard candidate to catch. As all the rest of us fathers have learned by now, the sheikh — searching for one of those little tokens of love that let a son know Dad cares — came upon just what he was looking for deep in the heart of Texas. To quote from the sheikh's letter to the Houston attorney he engaged as his American shopper:

"My son learned to fly in San Antonio. He used to visit the Alamo and he loved it. Please contact the proper people and see if we can buy it. I want to present it as a gift to my son."

Cov. Dolph Briscoe — not about to be voted out of office by cries of "Remember the Alamo!" (or perhaps simply anxious to keep his own son from getting ideas) — announced the fort was not for sale.

Whether the sheikh has other backup gifts on his list — Mount Rushmore? The Ford Motor Company? Disney? — nobody knows and maybe nobody should ask.

"Wrap up the Washington Monument and deliver it to the palace. Servant's entrance, please. And not later than noon, Feb. 7, or the deal's off. . . ." It seemed appropriate to a lot of people that such epic acquisitiveness should be turned against Americans, and especially Texans, unrivaled until now as Big Buyers.

Speculating on the motives of Arabs has practically become a national industry. Still, the drama here is not between the new haves and the new have-nots but between fathers and sons. Thus the question becomes: Why did Sheikh Masoud al-Sharif al-Hamdan — as a father rather than as an Arab — wish to buy the Alamo? For the real mystery to this little saga is the slightly mad passion all parents share, which might be titled "I Want to Buy You the World, Baby" (and subtitled "You Call It Possessiveness, I Call It Love").

Let us imagine a scene out of "The Arabian Nights." A dazzling white palace with the obligatory seven doors and latticed windows. Marble floors are spread with the richest carpets on which servants tiptoe, carrying trays of sherbet and grapes. The ceilings are gold — even an oil sheikh has to hedge against inflation. And the garden! Fruit trees and flowers of every description. Running streams. Singing birds. A perfume of citron and musk in the air.

The dialogue, alas, is far less exotic between the sheikh and his son, confronting each other in the shade of a fountain on two silk chaises:

Sheikh (fanning himself anxiously): All your mother and I ever wanted was for you to be happy.

Son (frowning intently at his left big toe): I know that, Father.

Sheikh: Do you really?

Silence.

Sheikh: It's just that I've tried so hard — perhaps too hard — to give you all the things I didn't have. My father never even offered me the Taj Mahal, do you understand?

Son: Yes, Father. You've told me.

Sheikh: You and I both know fathers who, well, try to buy their sons — force them to do what the father wants. Now I'd hate it if I thought you thought the Alamo was a bribe.

Son: Oh no. Of course not.

Sheikh: Good! Good! It's just that a father sees in his son a second chance. A chance to correct his own mistakes. A chance to do a few of the things he never did himself. It's not as if you don't have all your life before you to live exactly as you please.

Son: I know, Father.

Sheikh: Then it's agreed?

Son (fleeting by the honeysuckle gate): Of course, Father.

At the sound of the Alfa Romeo starting, the sheikh's wife steps from behind a lime tree.

Wife: Will he do it?

Sheikh: Didn't I tell you? He's down on his knees — like Henry Kissinger. One Alamo for one year in Harvard Business School. No dropping out until May at the earliest.

Wife: Some bargain! Good thing he's not Henry Kissinger. Did he promise to bring the Alfa Romeo home by midnight?

Sheikh: Well, dear, that's really a separate negotiation. Some day soon, after I've bought the Grand Canyon, I thought the boy and I could have another little talk.

A Monday and Thursday feature by the Monitor's columnist-at-large.

'Native Americans': how to mend broken treaties?

America's Indians, proud of their heritage, claim 20th-century America is not being fair to them — or abiding by legal treaties. The Shoshone woman (left) symbolizes many Indians today; in modern attire, she prepares a meal.

By Diana Loeffler
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

New York
Native Americans, or "Indians," as the man calls them, are becoming increasingly bold in demanding their treaty rights, the central thrust of their movement is "sovereignty."

the most radical groups, such as the American Indian Movement (AIM) and the International Indian Treaty Council, use the word to mean the establishment of independent Indian nations free to govern themselves and preserve their traditions without interference from the U.S. Government in the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

The Indians claim that they were recognized as sovereign nations in the approximately 370 treaties that the United States made and subsequently broke by seizing their lands, abrogating their rights, and overruling their independence. The radicals have lost confidence in the legislative and judicial branches of the government to treat their grievances and are seeking support and recognition from international forums such as the United Nations.

An illustration of the impasse that the one billion Indians of this nation face is the hearing by federal district Judge Warren K. Brown on Jan. 17, 1975, against the motion to dismiss for want of jurisdiction the United States v. Consolidated Wounded

tee cases.

The state of New York has filed suit in

federal court to evict the Mohawks from the land. Last week the Mohawk attorneys filed a motion to dismiss the suit.

Nancy Stearns of the Center for Constitutional Rights in New York explained their position: "Since the dispute exists between two independent sovereign nations, it cannot properly be decided in a U.S. court but only in an international forum or through diplomatic negotiations. The Mohawks have vowed that whatever the outcome they will not leave their lands, and the recent wrappings, allegedly in self-defense, of a white man and white girl, indicate they mean it."

A religious issue

Behind the Indian fight for restoration and control of land there are not only economic considerations regarding such crucial issues as hunting, fishing, and grazing rights and the use of natural resources but also deep religious ones.

Reverence for the land and all that lives and grows on it is at the root of the Indian religion and cultural identity. The earth is the sacred mother who feeds and once belonged to all her children. The Mohawks have declared their intention to return to traditional ways for religious, ecological, and moral reasons.

They want to live off the land "according to the rules of nature." They believe that by reviving the original co-op system of economy, without money and technology, they will "relearn a new morality."

The Mohawks have invited all traditional Indians to join them, but refuse to admit whites. Asked why, one Indian replied, "Because whenever we have allowed them on our land they have taken it away from us."

Of course, the radicals do not represent the point of view of all Indians, even all traditional. There are myriad Indian groups, some of more moderate or conservative persuasions, and any given tribe or nation — The Sioux, the Menominee, and the western Shoshone, for example — is likely to find itself rent by opposing factions.

Labeled, depending on one's point of view as constructive, assimilationist, progressive, "sell-out," and "apple" (red on the outside and white on the inside), these Indians incline toward varying degrees of reliance on government support, advocacy of a less or semi-independent status for their nations, and a

preference for either selling their lands to the government or taking financial compensation through the Indian Claims Commission (ICC) for lands the government has seized over the years, rather than toward trying to retain or regain them.

Sometimes the differences lie primarily in tactics. The National Congress of American Indians, for example, which is the oldest and, like AIM, claims to be the largest Indian organization in the United States, has similar objectives but works for change by initiating legal action and lobbying in Congress rather than resorting to militant or international strategies.

A specific example is the land battle currently being waged in the courts and before the ICC by the western Shoshone traditionalists of Battle Mountain, Nev. They maintain that according to the 1868 Treaty of Ruby Valley they are entitled to 16 million acres of Nevada land (which includes Reno and areas in which the Atomic Energy Commission has reportedly expressed interest).

Some prefer compensation

Opposing them are the "sell-out" western Shoshone who prefer to take financial compensation from the government at \$1.05 per acre, the 1872 land value.

The traditionalists object that the government has declared the land in question public domain, has restricted their use of it, and has abused it by destroying thousands of acres of their sacred Pinon trees (also a major food source) with a huge chain dragged between two caterpillar tractors. (This process is movingly documented in a new film on the western Shoshone, "Broken Treaty at Battle Mountain," directed by Joel Freedman and narrated by Robert Redford.)

Though the degree to which Indians feel they still need and want government participation in their internal affairs varies, the growing trend especially among the traditionalists seems to be toward more independence: the freedom to live on their own land as they choose, as they believe their treaties entitle them. At issue, they feel, is the classic political sacrifice of ethics to expediency, right to might, "dishonesty" in government, of a magnitude that an attorney for the western Shoshone compares to the Watergate scandal.

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A Monday and Thursday feature by the Monitor's columnist-at-large.

education

By Samuel Halperin
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington
The United States's first priority in educational affairs is the restoration of public confidence in our educational processes — in their integrity and efficacy. And we can expect little progress in overcoming our national educational deficit until a credible federal role in education has been restored.

It was only a few short years ago that the situation was entirely different. Then, educational spokesmen could come before political decisionmakers and proclaim: "Give us the tools [legislation and financial backing] and we will do the job."

Then politicians confidently would assure educators that they believed in them; that they were the "keystone in the arch of freedom."

Loud complaints

But today, the dialogue between politicians and educators ranges from nonexistent to acrimonious.

Education today is not a significant national priority. And elected officials feel free to condemn many of the best efforts of educators as "disasters" and the administrators themselves as "dolts." For their part, the educators complain long and loud that there is a disastrous fall-off in political as well as popular support for schooling.

At the national decisionmaking level relationships between the executive and legislative branches are sorely strained. The same can be said of the relationships between educational interests and the government as well as among the various educational associations themselves. Periodic ruptures are the rule, not the exception.

Trust evaporated

Only the presence of a handful of able and well-motivated leaders in the Congress and in national educational associations keeps alive any semblance of mutual interest and common destiny.

Relations have become strained between politicians, educators

At the risk of overstating the case, let me cite some examples of this painful and debilitating state of affairs among those who should be the leaders not the destroyers of educational progress:

• Fundamental trust largely has evaporated. Incumbents describe their counterparts in other agencies, education associations, and branches of government as devious or even dishonest.

Fuzzy picture

• Top educators in the executive branch are perceived as not possessing sufficient clout. Instead of co-equal branches of government (executive and legislative) negotiating together about what needs to be done, association officials and congressmen make "music" together while the executive branch seems to bear a different tune — or no music at all.

• There is no clear perception of what the federal role in education should be. The picture appears equally fuzzy to educators, legislators, and members of the executive branch. For example: Should federal resources be used to promote equity, capital building, innovations, or diversity? Should the focus be on one particular segment of the population or on all in equal amounts?

The consequences of this triple breakdown — of clear national purpose, of fundamental trust, and of parity among the branches of government — result in frustration, petulance, arrogance, waste, demoralization, none of which is good for educational affairs in this great nation.

Studies mandated

What happens because of this?

Congress legislates new authorizations that vastly exceed appropriations — a frustration for all concerned. Often the promises are followed by no action.

Congressional appropriations committees regularly reorder the priorities written into law by authorizing committees. Dozens of special studies are mandated by Congress, but staff and funds seldom are provided for carrying out the studies.

Further, Congress demands that the executive branch be diligent in the monitoring of programs in the field and then (often with the encouragement of educational interests) cuts executive branch staff and travel funds to such a low level that failure is inevitable.

Congressional leaders regularly call for accountability and cost-effectiveness, while simultaneously slashing funds for evaluation and fundamental research about teaching and learning.

When the executive branch fails to perform up to congressional expectations, often the result is prescriptive, and even punitive legislation. Timing, too, is a problem. Before the education community can understand, much less implement, guidelines and regulations, they are changed and new guidelines are given.

Personnel problems are equally debilitating. Top education bureaucrats, despairing of progress, come and go, seldom lasting the length of a single congressional session. New executive appointees, with bursts of ardor to "straighten out the mess," reorganize their agencies, which had just been reorganized in this annual or semi-annual ritual.

Even funding cycles are not in

harmony. The vagaries of appropriations seldom mesh with the funding patterns of state or local educational agencies. This causes a loss of rational planning and almost guarantees wasteful end-of-the-year, off-the-top-of-the-head spending.

What can be done to restore public confidence in those who make the vital decisions affecting our nation's educational institutions?

No 'quickie' answers

To be sure, there are no "quickie" answers.

What is needed first is a realization on all sides that the present situation is intolerable. That all parties have contributed to the breakdown and should participate in the healing. And that finger-pointing and accusations are counterproductive.

Mutual concessions and mutual labors must prevail.

However, improved institutional mechanisms can emerge only when effective dialogue has been restored. When a sense of common destiny has been reestablished.

Congressional leaders in education must meet regularly with their executive branch counterparts. The White House must stop considering such meetings as "traffic with the enemy." Congress must be more compassionate and helpful in trying to understand the problems of the executive agencies whose job it is to carry out congressional mandates. Similarly, the executive must heed both the letter and the intent of the law.

Operational style

Hence, accommodation and honest negotiation must replace confrontation and recrimination as the operational style of our principal educational leaders. Then, and only then, can there come about a credible federal role in education.

Mr. Halperin is the director of the Institute for Educational Leadership and formerly deputy assistant secretary for legislation, U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

School leadership is the critical factor if goals are to be achieved

By William S. White
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Flint, Mich.

Anybody and everybody concerned with education in the United States — pre-school through graduate school — will give you in no uncertain terms their idea of what the issues are today and for the next couple of years. Most agree we've got to act fast on the issues of finance, alienation, urban crunch, decentralization, labor relations, community, control, achievement, accountability, and more besides. Many good solutions are being offered. People aren't bashful to suggest how to cope with the avalanche of change coming down on our heads.

One fact stands out: What we must do quickly is qualify the issues and act. Here we see two essential steps.

First, differentiate between long-range and short-range issues. We need to be sure we have the framework of education's over-all problems. Long-range issues compose the framework. These require perhaps 5 to 15 years to solve; likely they will be with us that long because they reflect what can be changed only over long cycles of time.

Short-range problems

Short-range problems — those, between now and 1977 — offer shorter cycles of time during which we can do something fairly substantive and have the solutions tick. We believe we must attack both short and long term simultaneously.

The second step is leadership. Leadership is the really critical issue for both the long term and short term. The work of leadership is to help the school and its community identify needs; to help the school community mobilize the resources to meet those

needs; to help the school and community to plan, control, and direct educational affairs.

There are no successful lead school systems we know of. Success comes first because of genuine educational leadership: in every neighborhood, in the whole community, community college, the universi-

A need for planning

Parenthetically, we want to size the need for planning, identify exact goals, setting time and periods for reaching them; setting goals upon attainment and evidence of sudden or slow no-change. We believe many students will find it necessary to establish a long-range planning fund their office or cabinet. The key here is that the planning-community is a goal-conscious

And where the citizens participate in goal setting through community councils they hold themselves accountable for results. The community council is a vehicle which can together all the facets of the community in a forum of standing, trust, and agreed. This positive atmosphere dispels feelings of alienation, fear, and ignorance which are at the root of most of the problems facing indeed society today.

In this age of shortages the unrealized and undeveloped remains the unlimited potential for the people. The schools have resources, expertise, and facilities to provide opportunities to each every individual. All that is needed is to provide this opportunity is leadership.

Mr. White is vice-president of the Charles Stewart Mott Foundation.

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Ted St. Martin hit
27 straight foul shots

By Ross Atkin
Sports writer of
The Christian Science Monitor

logically speaking, Ted St. Martin did hold a record for milking cows, shooting a basketball. But in fact, considerable talent of this ex-farmer lies in doing the latter. The Guinness Book of World Records recognizes St. Martin as basketball's most accurate shooter. One occasion he made 200 consecutive baskets. On another, testing his marksmanship and durability, he made 13,000 foul shots during 24 grueling hours and made 90.45 percent.

Its most incredible feat though is sinking 227 straight free throws. Bill Sharman holds the National Basketball Association record making the most consecutive foul shots with 58.

Aches other players

St. Martin has tutored players at all ages — high school, college, and pro on the fine art of shooting. But being an honorary member of the Omaha Suns is as close as he's come playing in the National Basketball Association.

Ted works for AMF Virot, making personal appearances at retail stores, sportsmen's shows, and basketball clinics around the country.

In a typical promotion, any challenger who can beat him in a best-of-15 shootout gets a new basketball. But AMF's losses are minimal. The company only coughed up two or three balls during a recent nine-day show in Anaheim, Calif.

Frequently in exhibitions, St. Martin has to shoot at wobbly portable hoops which sway from side to side. Such distractions don't bother his concentration.

"I'm used to roughing it," he claims. "I was brought up in aches, Wash. (population 880) shooting at whatever was available. In the winter I'd shovel the snow, away to play while my brothers stood inside around the stove watching me."

Permission to shoot

Ted never shot much in high school, but he was the only player given the aches' permission to shoot further than the free throw line. When he occasionally availed himself of this privilege, the shots were almost always long and accurate.

After a year at Yakima Junior College, St. Martin got away from basketball. He entered the Army, and settled down on a dairy farm in Everdale, Calif.

Working 15 to 18 hours a day seven days a week left little time for basketball. At best, he played a few games a year.

EMPLOYMENT



Ted St. Martin—unparalleled shooter

Finally, at age 34, there was time in his schedule to organize a city league team for Hillspride Dairy. That's when he discovered he hadn't lost his shooting touch.

Preferring not to hog the show, St. Martin averaged only 12 or 13 points per game. But in practice he might hit a hundred shots in a row.

Ted soon learned that he could become a world record holder by putting some of those hot streaks together. Now that he's done that, where does he go from here?

"I'm hoping to hit a thousand free throws in a row. I think my chances are good because I relax more now that I hold the record."

Under pressure

"A lot of people say I'm never under any pressure because no one is guarding me when I shoot. But when I put on a show at the halftime of a pro game I'm out there all alone and that crowd doesn't expect me to miss. I think that's every bit as much pressure as you find in an NBA playoff game."

So what are the mechanics of St. Martin's shooting?

• Aim: "Almost every book I've read says aim at the front of the rim, but I aim at the back. When you do that you're actually looking down into the basket."

• Arch: "I always put a good high arch on my shots so that they go about 2 1/2 or three feet above the rim."

• Spin: "By putting a slight backspin on the ball, if it hits the rim it may bounce around and fall through."

• Grip: "This is another area where I differ from what is usually taught by coaches. I hold the ball with everything but the heel of my palm. I don't have what you'd call fingertip control."

At the free throw line, St. Martin keeps his body motionless below the waist and pushes his two-hand set shots toward the basket in one fluid motion.

After the ball leaves his hands, he still watches the back of the rim. A failure to watch the basket after releasing the ball is what St. Martin calls the one biggest fault of most players, pros included. "You even see some of the pros lift their heads when they shoot. They should forget the ball and watch the basket!"

So what are the mechanics of St. Martin's shooting?

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style



Betty Ford (far left) chose a soft-look chemise (left) from Albert Capraro's line for Jerry Guttenberg. The Blassport sketch (right) is of Nancy Kissinger's (above left) black denim blazer with white and charcoal striped shirt.



Leading ladies dress up

Washington's Betty, Happy, and Nancy ready for spring

By Phyllis Feldkamp
Written for

The Christian Science Monitor

It is always heartening when someone at the top shows an interest in clothes.

Lately, not only the First Lady but the two other ranking women in the nation's capital have made well-publicized purchases from New York collections — giving Seventh Avenue morale a much-needed lift out of the business doldrums.

Betty (Mrs. Gerald F.) Ford, whose interest in fashion has not waned since her early experience as a department-store stylist, decided Albert Capraro of Jerry Guttenberg, a firm backed by Ben Shaw, the impresario of the garment district, was the designer for her.

Actually, she already had worn some of the clothes Capraro did when he was turning out the Oscar de la Renta boutique line. But she didn't realize this, until, after seeing a story about his new spring collection in a Washington newspaper, she invited him to come to the White House and bring his sketches and swatches. She ordered a dozen pieces from the Capraro line, which is priced from \$75 to \$200 — within what she considers her clothes-budget range.

Betty Ford's spring wardrobe will, Capraro says, "give her a much softer image." Several of the models she chose have soft overblouses and will be sent to her with both long and short skirts, to give double-duty use for travel.

Mrs. Ford also asked him to make five evening dresses from silk brocades and organzas that the President had brought back for her from his Far East trip.

"While she doesn't want to concentrate on only high necklines," says Capraro, "she is very definite about wanting clothes to cover her arms. She is very feminine, has a wonderful figure with good shoulders, a tiny waist, and no hips."

Happy (Mrs. Nelson A.) Rockefeller chose nine new outfits from New York couturier Tony Abate, one of the last of the breed of custom-order designers. He dresses her friend, Brooke Astor, and her sister-in-law, Mary Rockefeller. The Vice-President's wife bought a reversible black to camel-flare-back coat, a chemise dress, a jersey shirt-dress, and a number of short and long dinner and evening dresses, one of

Happy Rockefeller wore brown georgette to the opening session of the U.S. Senate.

Photos by Monitor staff, AP, and UPI

which — a brown georgette — already has been seen on television, as she wore it to the opening session of the U.S. Senate.

It is Nancy (Mrs. Henry A.) Kissinger, however, who promises to be the darling of the fashion world. Her long-limbed model-like 5 ft. 10 in. figure, with clothes-hanger shoulders, lean lines, and her mane of blonde hair, are the perfect foils for high fashion chic.

Spotting her as the celebrity of the moment most likely to succeed in the clothes-horse field, Women's Wear Daily has been running stories about her looks and fashion savvy and has dubbed her (it was inevitable) "Her Highest."

Although she obviously knows what she should wear (tailored classics by day, more fantasy — romantic ruffles, for example — by night) she is being guided toward the best possible choices by her friends, Oscar de la Renta and his wife, Francoise, and Bill Blass.

La Renta's black matte jersey-topped burgundy ruffled taffeta was the dress in which she was photographed at the reception she and the Secretary of State gave for Mrs. Golda Meir.

Recently, she slipped into the Bill Blass showroom on Seventh Avenue hoping not to be noticed — in huge dark glasses with a scarf tied around her head. (Habits days are, however, numbered, as she has acquired some new millinery from Don Kline — two off-the-face soft brimmed hats, one of which she already has worn on a trip to Russia.)

From Blassport, the sportswear division of Bill Blass which is designed by Laura Mardirosian, Mrs. Kissinger chose two blazer suits with A-line skirts and pants to match. One is yellow denim with tattersall shirt; the other is black denim with a white and charcoal striped shirt. The third Blassport outfit is a navy peacock of Ultrasuede, the wonder fabric that imitates leather, with pants to match.

She is the only one of the three women who is making a point of keeping the casual look of pants in her wardrobe.

On the same shopping excursion, she bought two outfits from the high-fashion collection of Bill Blass: a double-breasted wool jersey reefer coat which is worn over a matching V-necked sleeveless top, and a white cloque silk pleated skirt with a matching white scarf (which will, at times, probably end up tied peasant-style on her head).

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The Home Forum.

Whatever became of sin?

Karl Menninger, in his latest book "Whatever Became of Sin?", writes that a new code of morality and social philosophy has slowly eroded punitive attitudes toward wrongdoing. Words like bad, wicked, and immoral begin to sound old-fashioned. Yet, Mr. Menninger insists, "there is immorality; there is unethical behavior; there is wrongdoing." And, he continues, "I hope to show that there is usefulness in retaining the concept and indeed the word sin, which now shows signs of returning to public acceptance."

Mr. Menninger makes it plain that he has not joined the "simplistic hard-core supermoralism" of the fanatics, political rightists, and bigots. He merely asks for a return to a concept of responsibility that includes the recognition of right and wrong.

"If a dozen people are in a lifeboat," Mr. Menninger explains, "and one of them discovers a leak near where he is sitting, is there any doubt as to his responsibility? Not for having made the hole, or for finding it, but for attempting to repair it. To ignore it or to keep silent about it is almost equivalent to having made it."

What Mr. Menninger opposes is a drift toward a no-fault theology, equivalent to no-fault casualty insurance. "No one to blame?" he asks. "Things just happen, alas? The assumption that there is sin in [wrongdoing] somewhere implies both a possibility and an obligation for intervention. . . . As it is, vague, amorphous evil appears all about us, and when this or that awful thing is happening and this terrible thing goes on and that wretched circumstance has developed, and yet, withal, that no one is responsible, no one is guilty, no moral questions are asked, when there is, in short, just

nothing to do, we sink to despairing helplessness."

Signs show that educators, too, are having second thoughts about "sin" — the issues of right and wrong.

A program researched and tested by Sidney Simon, a professor at the University of Massachusetts, is designed to stimulate pupils at an early age to grapple with human and political values. In a series of simulation games, the children are asked to place themselves in the shoes of actors in real-life historical crises: "You're a decisionmaker in Korea or an observer in Vietnam or the landlord in a ghetto — what would you do?" Or, "You are a participant in the Constitutional Convention — as a Southern plantation owner or a Northern trader — and you must consider the issue of slavery."

Some textbooks, recently published or in preparation, probe the values behind historic facts and raise questions of judgment, as when an imaginary editorial writer for a newspaper of that day tries to determine what position to take on the Spanish-American War . . .

Matthew Lipman, a professor of philosophy at Montclair State College, has created and classroom-tested a course in philosophy for children, beginning in fifth grade. "No one," he said, "ever seems to bother to instruct the child in the hygiene of thinking." Children, Professor Lipman adds, "imagine through 'with liberty and justice for all,' 'let freedom ring,' and even insist on 'one nation indivisible,' but the words are so much mumbo-jumbo to them."

Yet, Professor Lipman points out, if children themselves are unfairly treated, they are fierce in their resentment — a perfect clue that they can be taught logically and philosophically about the real mean-

ing of justice and injustice, just as they can be taught about the logic of words, ideas, values.

"It is useless for us to complain that ours is a nation of sheep as long as we do not develop the capacity of independent judgment in children," Professor Lipman warns. Independent judgment is a far cry from second-guessing to please the teacher, or later, the boss, or perhaps the President . . .

There is cause for cheer in the present retreat from the corrosive doctrine that because values are a personal matter, one person's values are as good as the next fellow's. But the danger remains that the pendulum may swing back to the old rigidity of values certified and recited on demand, but neither examined nor understood — the pedagogical equivalent of the American flag worn defensively on the lapel, the sermons to the masses while the preachers-leaders continue on their own arrogant course . . .

Can nothing be done about it? In the late '40's the faculty at Amherst College devised a "new" curriculum that was deeply concerned with Problems of American Democracy. When asked to define the new educational goal, the spokesman for the plan replied: "To teach students to consider the consequences of their actions." It is an idea that, had its time come back a little sooner, might have prevented considerable grief and quite a few indictments.

Fred M. Hechinger

Excerpted from an essay in Saturday Review World.
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The Monitor's daily religious article

Are we listening?

Conflicting human opinions pouring forth from the communications media, if admitted to thought, may bring a sense of confusion. But there is a voice to which we can choose to listen, one which will lead us to peace and harmony and guide us into constructive paths. It is the still, small voice of divine Truth, always present, always communicating to men.

During his flight from those who threatened his life, Elijah talked with God as he stood upon mount Horeb. There he witnessed a great wind followed by an earthquake, and fire. But Elijah knew God was not in these violent occurrences, and afterward God spoke to Elijah with the still, small voice of divine Spirit's guidance.

Sometimes the mental whirlwinds that seem to beat around us would sweep away the very foundations of our right to think clearly, to find peace in our lives. But God's guidance for those willing to listen is always at hand to bring the evidence of what is really and spiritually true into our human experience.

Christian Science, the Science of the Christ, brings the joy of right thinking. It does not avoid human problems but faces them with the clear consciousness of the power of God and His goodness, and of the powerlessness and nothingness of evil. Christ Jesus showed men the perfection of God and their own perfection

as His spiritual likeness. Christian Science heals the inharmonies of mind and body by bringing into our experience the peace that comes with the understanding of God and of man's inseparable unity with Him.

Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, writes in the Christian Science textbook: "Christ is the true idea voicing good, the divine message from God to men speaking to the human consciousness. The Christ is incorporeal, spiritual, — yea, the divine image and likeness, dispelling the illusions of the senses; the Way, the Truth, and the Life, healing the sick and casting out evils, destroying sin, disease, and death."

Whatever our need for healing, the first step is to be receptive to God's ideas, always at hand to be accepted. This brings peace, harmony.

Christ Jesus said, "My sheep hear my voice, and I know them, and they follow me; and I give unto them eternal life; and they shall never perish, neither shall any man pluck them out of my hand."¹ Here is the reassurance we need. We can listen for that still, small voice and follow divine leadings.

¹See I Kings 19:9-12; "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," p. 332; ²John 10:27, 28.

[Elsewhere on this page may be found a translation of today's religious article.]

[This is a Norwegian translation of today's religious article.]

Oversettelser av den religiøse artikelen som finnes på engelsk på denne siden
— (Annenhver måned vil De finne en artikkel om Kristen Vitenskap i norsk oversettelse)

Lytt vi?

De mange motstridende menneskelige oppfatningene som stadig strømmer ut gjennom våre kommunikasjons-media kan, hvis vi gir dem adgang til tanken, skape en spile av forvirring. Men det finnes en stemme vi kan velge å lytte til, en stemme som vil gi oss fred og harmoni og lede oss inn på konstruktive veier. Det er den gudommelige Sannhetens sakte, stilte stemme som altid er nær og altid meddeles seg til menneskene.

Da Elias var på flukt fra dem som truet hans liv, talte han med Gud mens han stod på Horeb-berget. Der ble han vitne til hvordan en kraftig vind blåste over fjellet, etterfulgt av jordskjelv og av ild. Men Elias visste at Gud ikke var i alt voldsomheten og så talte Gud til Elias med en stemme som var som slyden av en stille susen, den gudommelige Ånds ledelse.¹ I blant synes de mentale hvirvelvindene som raser omkring oss, å ville blåse bort selve grunnlaget for vår rett til å tenke klart, til å finne fred i vårt liv. Men for dem som er villige til å lytte, er Guds ledelse altid tilstede, for å bringe vitnesbyrdet om det som er virkelig, åndelig sant inn i vår menneskelige erfaring.

Kristen Vitenskap*, Kjærlig Vitenskap, bringer gleden ved å tenke riktig. Den unnviker ikke menneskelige problemer, men møter dem med den klare bevissthet om Guds makt og Hans godhet, og det ondes mørketslighet og intetet. Kristus Jesus viste menneskene Guds fullkommenhet, og deres egen fullkommenhet som Hans åndelige lignelse. Kristen Vitenskap helbreder smerten og legemets disharmonier ved å gi vikt til den fred som kommer med forståelsen av Gud og av menneskets uadskillelige enhet med Ham.

Mary Baker Eddy, oppdageren og grunnleggeren av Kristen Vitenskap, skriver i Kristen Vitenskaps lærebok «Kristus er den samme idé som forkynner det gode, det gudommelige budskap fra Gud til menneskene, som taler til den menneskelige bevissthet. Kristus er utelegnlig, åndelig — ja, det gudommelige billede og den gudommelige lignelse, som forjager samenes illusjoner; Veien, Sannheten og Livet, som helbreder de syke, utdriver ondskan og tilnærmegjer synd, sykdom og død».²

Hva enn vårt behov for helbrede måtte være, så er det første skritt å være mottagelig for Guds idéer, som altid er tilstede forut vi kan ta imot dem. Og dette bringer fred og harmoni.

Kristus Jesus sa: «Mine får høre min ryst, og jeg kjerner dem, og de følger mig, og jeg gir dem evig liv, og de skal aldri i evighet fortapse, og ingen skal rive dem ut av min hånd.» Her er den forvissning som møter vårt behov. Vi kan lære å



Courtesy of the Detroit Institute of Art, Detroit

An Egyptian Princess from middle to late period, 18th Dynasty, brown quartzite

To understand each other better

I am getting more selfish, more selfish in an agreeable way. What do I mean by this? Perhaps I can illustrate. I am getting stubborn about my need for large spaces of time by myself so that I can write. But I am writing so that you and I can understand each other better — so that we can look within and find out who we are and what it's all about. Is this so bad? I see a real need (in myself, in others) for this constructive kind of selfishness — the kind of rightly directed self-love that burnishes hidden talents, flexes

unused muscles, refines perception, educates intuition, and opens the doors to the self to greater love. When I tried to explain this to you the other day, I didn't do so well. But this is what I meant. O.K.?

I sharpen my pencils and sit here in front of a white, open empty piece of paper, waiting for a miracle. And then I realize that I am a miracle, you are a miracle!

I wanted to write something to you the other night. I made several starts. I had large feelings that I

wanted to write around with for awhile. But I couldn't get at it. My words couldn't come near whatever it was that I wanted to say to you.

I wonder what this means. That I don't care enough? Or that I care too much?

Of course you realize that you will never understand what I am all about, and that I will never understand what you are all about. But we will try to understand. That's what's important here.

A. J. Constance

The eyes of them that see shall not be dim, and the ears of them that hear shall hearken. Isaiah 32:3

Daily Bible verse

The eyes of them that see shall not be dim, and the ears of them that hear shall hearken. Isaiah

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Between us
Most dialogue has yielding in it —
I to your terms,
your definitions —
and you to mine —

What you give me (and I you)
is the listening,
the silence
that shape in gentleness
around concessions.

Frances Hall

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."

Monday, February 3, 1975

The Monitor's view

Gambling and sports

The results of existing forms of legalized gambling in the United States ought to be sufficient argument against extending it to professional sports. But, as several states consider doing just that, their citizens should consider the additional argument that applies to gambling on sports: the potentiality for corrupting games like football, basketball, and baseball whose legitimate claim to their enormous popularity depends on honest skill and competition.

It is to be hoped that this month's hearings on the subject by the National Gambling Commission will contribute to public awareness of the magnitude of the problem. Already in some dozen states there is interest in legalizing sports betting.

Corruption has not been completely absent from sports even under present circumstances, with vast amounts of illegal betting going on in addition to the legal betting in Nevada, the one state so far where gambling on sports is legal. But the professional leagues take the responsible position of opposing legalization — fearing that it would actually invite corruption, according to a series of articles in the New York Times dramatizing the scope of gambling on sports and of efforts by states to legalize it.

Certainly the weight of evidence appears to be that legalization of other forms of gambling — lotteries and off-track betting, for example — has not brought hoped-

for major decreases in illegal activity. New York's legalization of off-track betting has been followed by estimates of increased illegal betting and racketeering.

At the same time, the dubious claims for legalized gambling as a state revenue raiser have remained dubious. The expenses of additional bureaucracy, including patronage jobs, may be only the most visible cost. There are also the ripple-effect costs to society from increased gambling of any kind, its diversion of money from productive use, and its opportunities for spawning crime.

Surely it is cruelly ironic for government itself to be fostering gambling rather than restraining it. The irony is compounded when a state not only legitimizes gambling but mounts ubiquitous advertising campaigns to get people to gamble more.

And legalization does appear to be followed by people gambling more — as witness the proliferation of betting shops in Britain since 1960, when cash betting was legalized.

Granted that betting on sports in the United States will not stop merely if states refuse to legalize it. But it will surely increase if they do legalize it.

To invite increased waste of money through additional gambling would be deplorable at any time. It is outrageous in a period of worldwide need when the national conscience is reawakening to waste as a moral question rather than a casual option.

Investing oil dollars

It was reassuring to hear Treasury Secretary Simon confirm that the buildup of petrodollars by the oil-producing countries will likely be far less of a threat than earlier predicted.

Instead of an accumulation in OPEC hands of \$850 billion by 1980, and \$1.2 trillion by 1985 as the World Bank had forecast, the Treasury now foresees a peak of at most \$250 billion by 1980, and a decline by 1985.

The downward revisions are accounted for by (1) healthier trends in the purchase of goods and services by the oil producers, (2) cutbacks in oil imports in response to higher prices, and (3) OPEC aid to developing countries and investments in the industrial West.

Though the bottom-line result — a vastly more manageable OPEC cash buildup — is desirable, there are pluses and minuses in some forms of petrodollar recycling. For instance, while few may object to plans to build a costly capital in Iran worthy of earlier Persian splendor, the purchase of arms by the Shah and other oil-rich leaders is open to question.

As much in the news in recent days as the Mideast arms buildup, are the direct investments which oil-producers have been trying to make in Western banks and businesses. Iran has just purchased a half dozen 747 aircraft from Trans World Airlines, which gets TWA out of a bind with its surplus

carrying capacity. But Iran also is reportedly interested in buying a large share of Pan American Airlines stock. While Pan Am could use an injection of cash, the possibility of foreign control over a critical United States transportation company is rightly to be viewed warily.

Similarly, there have been at least three attempts in recent days by Mideast business men to acquire control of U.S. banks. Two of the offers have already been rejected by bank shareholders.

In broad outline, although exemptions may need to be set for critical industries, the U.S. and other countries should favor long-term oil-money investment.

The trouble is, there is a great deal of confusion over which kinds of oil-money investments to encourage and which to discourage. The Commerce and Treasury Departments are scurrying to make a survey of foreign investment in the U.S. But the final report will not be delivered to President Ford until next year.

The smaller totals of accumulating petrodollars do suggest the threat of the oil rich buying up the West is exaggerated. A foreign investments survey should still be made promptly. But one hopes Mr. Ford will not wait to formulate some kind of policy to encourage oil-money investment where it can be most productive.

Canada does its own thing

It comes as no surprise that Ottawa has finally taken steps to end the special status of United States periodicals in Canada.

From the U.S. point of view, the new tax measures, designed also to discourage Canadian advertisers from buying time on American TV stations, are regrettable. Time magazine and others made investments in Canada in good faith, and now are confronted with discriminatory legislation.

It is an unusual phenomenon to use tax mechanisms to achieve a cultural goal. The theory is that the Canadian advertising dollars now spent in U.S. magazines will go to Canadian publications. This, it is hoped, will give impetus to the Canadian publishing industry and counter the much-resented influence of American culture.

How this works out in practice remains to be seen. The net result could be a loss of business to Canadian merchants and the loss of a popular edition of an American magazine. It is also the kind of nationalistic act that runs counter to the trend toward freer international trade.

However, Canada's move must

be seen in the context of its self-conscious search for identity and its effort to secure what External Affairs Secretary Allen MacEachan recently called Canada's "economic independence." This has long been a theme in Canadian foreign policy, dictated by Canada's proximity to the U.S., its small population, and the openness of the long border. Canadians want to be Canadians, and Americans can only sympathize with their desire to diversify their ties.

It is understandable, too, that Canada will phase down its oil exports to the American Midwest. In light of its limited energy resources, Canada must look to its own future self-sufficiency.

Where does this leave the American attitude? Perhaps it should be that in today's world it is in the U.S.'s interest to have a progressive, independent ally to the north whose global purposes parallel its own. The current Canadian mood, while netting in some aspects, can be understood and even appreciated if it means that Canada will take on a greater share of international burdens and keeps its economic house in order.

'Don't worry. It's a Russian fishing boat'



The Christian Science Monitor

On political spying

By Erwin D. Canham

It is apparent that the investigations of mainly FBI activities will show serious, indeed unconscionable, abuses of executive power by several American presidents preceding Richard Nixon.

It is cleansing, if shocking, to bring the facts to light. Such evidence in no way mitigates or excuses the abuse of power in the Nixon White House. But it shows that the job of housecleaning must go deep, and we need to know what we are up against.

A good deal of evidence seems to be locked in the files of the Ervin committee, withheld there so as not to blur the case against the Nixon group. Now it is beginning to come out, and it should all be revealed. The special Senate committee just set up to investigate the CIA, the FBI, and other intelligence activities of the government is certain to get into the same and even deeper materials.

64 events spotlighted

Partisan political use of the FBI under J. Edgar Hoover is one focus of inquiry. One shocking episode that has come to light is illegal electronic surveillance at the request of President Johnson of various civil-rights leaders at the Democratic National Convention in Atlantic City in 1964, and some degree of surveillance of Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy at the same time.

The FBI's lame excuse and admission is that it "did coordinate the development of intelligence information concerning the plans of subversive, criminal, and hoodlum groups attempting to disrupt the Democratic National Convention . . ." Actually, those spied upon were respected civil-rights leaders. President Johnson was intensely interested in their relationship to his chief political rival, Attorney General Kennedy.

LBJ chats with RFK
Commenting on the episode, the New York Times says editorially: "If the strong inferences to be drawn from the former agent's disclosures are correct, the 1964 incident is an even graver offense than the original Watergate break-in, for it represented the turning of a police instrument of Government to illegal activities for political purposes."

Another 1964 episode, more comic

than sinister, relates that President Johnson invited Attorney General Kennedy to his office to tell him he was not going to choose him as vice-presidential nominee. President Johnson had the conversation in the Oval Room taped, the report goes.

When he tried to listen to the conversation, he found it had been jammed electronically. Then he recalled that Mr. Kennedy had held an attaché case in his lap during the friendly chat between political partners! With righteous indignation, the President said: "The [expletive deleted] son-and-so doesn't trust me."

Facts needed

The gathering of damaging evidence regarding private lives of public people by the FBI, and the clandestine, smirking use of this information, had long been suspected. Now it seems likely to be documented. It is disgusting.

And yet of course, as in everything else, there is a certain core of legitimacy somewhere in this situation. If an official is suspected of disloyalty — not partisan political disloyalty, but disloyalty to the nation itself — it is a police function to discover the facts. If an official is involved in illegal or corrupt activities, there is a need for investigation.

But very strict lines have to be drawn. The new Attorney General, Designate, Edward Levi, has pledged the development of guidelines controlling FBI spying on public officials and private citizens. No doubt they will help. But the ultimate restraint must come from the integrity and sense-of-fitness of the presidents, attorneys general, and FBI directors involved. They have vast potential power and only their consciences — and perhaps their fear of exposure — will ultimately restrain them.

It has recently been urged that the chief law officer of government — the attorney general — should be above politics, not appointed solely by the president, not holding office categorically. Yet J. Edgar Hoover was for many years in such a position and it did not prevent some measure of abuse, along with all the vital services Mr. Hoover performed for the nation.

Once more we come back to the need for personal integrity and restraint.

Mirror of opinion

Ford meets media more

White House Press Secretary Ron Nessen announced that President Ford plans to hold more frequent news conferences in the future, perhaps as often as once every other week.

We're glad to hear it, and we only hope he keeps his word.

When he took the oath of office last August, the President pledged that his administration would be open; that unlike his predecessor he has no intention of becoming isolated from the public and press.

Generally, he's done a good job in that respect, we think. But he might have done even better if he'd met with the press more than six times in the

last six months, and a lapse of seven weeks between his last two news conferences is too long, especially when so many important national and international developments are breaking.

Besides, President Ford enjoys a good relationship with the media. In the news conference format he seems to be relaxed and confident. He parries questions and answers well and gets his points across.

Regular and frequent news conferences, we think, ought to be in his own interest, as well as the best interest of the press and the public. — Boston Herald American

Opinion and commentary

PUBLISHED BY
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

The President and press criticism

By Godfrey Sperling Jr.

Washington

It was back in the '50s during one of Estes Kefauver's many campaigns to win the presidency. Kefauver had just been handed an article which, from beginning to end, was a scathing criticism of Kefauver the candidate and Kefauver the man. The big Tennessean read the piece slowly, his face showing no expression. Then, finished, he handed it back to a reporter with shrug. "I'd call it A-plus," he said, evidently content that he was at least getting his name spelled correctly in the widely circulated publication from which the article had come.

Whatever Estes Kefauver was or was not — he simply has to be one of the thinnest-skinned of all presidential candidates as far as press criticism was concerned. He seldom got a "good press," either nationally or in the region where he campaigned. Usually his opponent was Adlai Stevenson, who got much better treatment from the media but who was extremely sensitive to any criticism that came from the press.

But those who have been in the presidential arena have usually been less than philosophical about adverse articles. Well remembered is the threatening note Harry Truman once sent a critic who had made some unflattering comments about the singing of daughter Margaret. John Kennedy once cut off his subscription to the New York Herald-Tribune. Lyndon Johnson raged over his press treatment at times. And Richard Nixon's battles with the press began back in the early '60s and continued right up until his resignation.

Now comes President Ford. Of press criticism of the President an aide says: "The President feels that this is the way of life in this city. He is philosophical about it. He doesn't question a reporter's right to be critical — or even to be wrong. He doesn't get upset by it."

Says another aide: "He doesn't have a thin skin. He doesn't go around the office stewing about this or that story."

In a recent interview with the Washington Post the President said this of such negative treatment by the media: "They (such stories) don't bother me at all . . . sometimes I think it's unfair, sometimes I think it's not accurate . . . but I don't let my mind wander and get upset . . . and I can sleep every night."

The President has been asked some pretty tough questions at his press conferences, a few that might have

caused him to flare up had he been inclined to do so. Thus far, Mr. Ford hasn't batted an eye at such barbs.

Also, as a congressman, Mr. Ford was never one to call editors or reporters to complain about an article he didn't like.

Thus, the picture of Gerald Ford and the press which emerges from the White House seems credible.

One aide says of the President: "He is the greatest newspaper reader in town. When he leaves on any trip he has a big pile of papers with him — read while traveling. He marks an clip. He loves to read papers. He has a healthy respect for the four estate."

Another aide says that quite frequently the President will clip an article which is critical of some administration activity. "Later he will bring out that clipping and ask to look into it," this aide says, "to see if there is something which should be corrected in our operation."

Mr. Ford does, it appears, become irritated over "leaks" of information from members of his administration — leaks that shape stories which seem to the President that the press has decided on or that policy position on a major issue. Mr. Ford feels that he has taken no policy stance until he has made public pronouncement. And he has made it clear to his subordinates that he wants no stories given out by the that indicate he is even leaning in a policy direction.

Thus, like presidents before him, Mr. Ford wants to "manage" news coming out of his administration.

But the President's aides say that Mr. Ford is "philosophical" about stories sourced by his many congressional and nongovernmental friends here in Washington, stories which indicate or speculate about the direction the President is likely to take on important matters.

"He knows the game well," one aide said. "He knows what these men are doing — that they are often seeking to give advice, to tell him what direction he should take."

But press criticism of himself and the President knows that will always get his share. Thus, he will say of "sour" articles that "he goes with the job of being President."

Mr. Sperling is chief of the Washington bureau of The Christian Science Monitor.

To The Christian Science Monitor:
This concerns your editorial on Wilbur Mills and his "problem."

I feel that your editorial did not go far enough.

It is one thing if the corner butchers is a drunk and cuts off his finger; it hurts only himself. But it is another story if people in high responsible places, during periods of instability, press the wrong button. They can destroy the world.

Bernard Hoffman
Crystal Falls, Mich.

'Palestinian' Arabs?

To The Christian Science Monitor:
The view that the present day "Palestinian" Arabs were displaced from their ancient ancestral home requires correction — especially as this view has gained wide acceptance by many even in the new media who ought to know better.

Before 1920 only a few hundred thousand Arabs inhabited the then desolate land of present-day Israel, including the West Bank. For this group to become the present three million Palestinian Arabs would require about a 10-fold increase in 50 years. This would imply an absurd rate of doubling the population about every 11 years, at a time when populations of neighboring Arab countries hardly rose at all. Ironically, the difference was in fact made up by immigrating Arabs who sought to benefit from the improvements made in agriculture, medical care, education, and industry by the growing Jewish population.

Clearly, the large majority of Palestinian Arabs stems from people who were not indigenous to the area before 1920, just like the majority of present day Israeli Jews. In fact, the absolute number of such relative newcomers is probably rather similar for both groups. It is obviously time to recognize that the false cry of "Palestinians displaced from an ancient homeland" should not be made the basis of a life and death decision for the Jews of Israel.

Barbara B. Holliday
Gaithersburg, Md.

To The Christian Science Monitor:
Why must so many of our TV shows insist that everybody must have a vocal support for all those nondrinking Americans.

Benjamin Libet
Burlingame, Calif.

Letters expressing readers' views are welcome. Each receives editorial consideration though only a selection can be published and none individually acknowledged. All are subject to condensation.

Opinion